



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 2002

No. 1

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon.

The SPEAKER. This being the day fixed by Public Law 107-98 of the 107th Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th Amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 2nd session of the 107th Congress, the House will be in order.

The prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: "Sing a new song to the Lord, sing to the Lord, all the Earth. Sing to the Lord and bless His name, proclaim His power day after day."

Lord, may this new session of the 107th Congress give You praise from its beginning and be to Your glory in the end.

With new vigor and genuine orchestration, may the Members of the House of Representatives lift their voices in the anthem of freedom and justice while they, with all America, grow in virtue day after day.

Be with these Members, Lord, as they come together to accomplish the work of Your people with hearts attuned to the movement of Your spirit. May their voices in unison be heard around the Earth.

As they work toward a just society through the enactment of law, fill them with compassion and care for all who are suffering from oppression or loss. In them, let Your spirit find creative expression that will lift the hearts of those who yearn to hear the melodious promise of security and peace. Peace is Your gift, now and forever.

Amen.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will utilize the electronic system to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Members will record their presence by electronic device.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

#### [Roll No. 1]

Abercrombie	Combest	Goode	Kildee	Moran (KS)	Sherman
Ackerman	Condit	Goodlatte	Kilpatrick	Moran (VA)	Sherwood
Aderholt	Cooksey	Gordon	King (NY)	Morella	Shimkus
Akin	Cox	Goss	Kingston	Murtha	Shows
Allen	Coyne	Graham	Kirk	Myrick	Shuster
Andrews	Cramer	Granger	Klecza	Nadler	Simmons
Armey	Crane	Graves	Knollenberg	Neal	Simpson
Baca	Crenshaw	Green (TX)	Kolbe	Nethercutt	Skeen
Bachus	Crowley	Green (WI)	Kucinich	Ney	Skelton
Baird	Cubin	Greenwood	LaFalce	Northup	Smith (MI)
Baker	Culberson	Grucci	LaHood	Norwood	Smith (NJ)
Baldacci	Cummings	Gutknecht	Lampson	Nussle	Smith (TX)
Baldwin	Cunningham	Hall (OH)	Langevin	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Barcia	Davis (CA)	Hall (TX)	Lantos	Obey	Souder
Barrett	Davis (IL)	Hansen	Larsen (WA)	Olver	Spratt
Bartlett	Davis, Jo Ann	Harman	Latham	Ose	Stearns
Bass	Davis, Tom	Hart	LaTourette	Otter	Stenholm
Bentsen	Deal	Hastert	Leach	Owens	Strickland
Bereuter	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)	Lee	Oxley	Stump
Berkley	Delahunt	Hastings (WA)	Levin	Pastor	Stupak
Biggert	DeLauro	Hayworth	Lewis (CA)	Paul	Sununu
Bilirakis	DeMint	Herger	Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Sweeney
Bishop	Deutsch	Hill	Lewis (KY)	Pence	Tancredo
Blunt	Diaz-Balart	Hilliard	Linder	Peterson (MN)	Tanner
Boehlert	Dingell	Hobson	Lipinski	Petri	Tauscher
Boehner	Doggett	Hoeffel	LoBiondo	Phelps	Tauzin
Boozman	Dooley	Hoekstra	Lofgren	Pitts	Taylor (MS)
Borski	Doolittle	Holden	Lowey	Platts	Terry
Boswell	Dreier	Holt	Lucas (KY)	Pombo	Thompson (CA)
Boucher	Duncan	Honda	Lucas (OK)	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Boyd	Dunn	Horn	Luther	Putnam	Thornberry
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Hostettler	Lynch	Rahall	Thune
Brady (TX)	Ehlers	Hoyer	Maloney (CT)	Ramstad	Tiahrt
Brown (FL)	Ehrlich	Hulshof	Maloney (NY)	Regula	Tiberi
Brown (OH)	Emerson	Hunter	Manzullo	Rehberg	Tierney
Brown (SC)	Engel	Isakson	Markey	Reynolds	Toomey
Bryant	Eshoo	Israel	Mascara	Rivers	Towns
Buyer	Etheridge	Issa	Matheson	Rodriguez	Turner
Calvert	Evans	Istook	Matsui	Roemer	Udall (CO)
Camp	Farr	Jackson (IL)	McCarthy (MO)	Rogers (KY)	Udall (NM)
Cannon	Fattah	Jackson-Lee	McCollum	Rogers (MI)	Upton
Cantor	Ferguson	(TX)	McCrery	Ross	Velazquez
Capito	Filner	Jefferson	McDermott	Rothman	Visclosky
Capps	Flake	Jenkins	McGovern	Royce	Walden
Capuano	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)	McHugh	Rush	Walsh
Cardin	Foley	Johnson (IL)	McInnis	Ryan (WI)	Wamp
Carson (IN)	Forbes	Johnson, E. B.	McIntyre	Ryun (KS)	Watson (CA)
Castle	Ford	Johnson, Sam	McKeon	Sabo	Waxman
Chabot	Fossella	Jones (NC)	McKinney	Sanchez	Weiner
Chambliss	Frelinghuysen	Kanjorski	McNulty	Sandlin	Weldon (PA)
Clay	Frost	Kaptur	Meehan	Sawyer	Weller
Clayton	Ganske	Keller	Meek (FL)	Saxton	Wexler
Clement	Gekas	Kelly	Meeks (NY)	Schakowsky	Whitfield
Clyburn	Gilchrest	Kennedy (MN)	Mica	Schiff	Wicker
Coble	Gilman	Kennedy (RI)	Millender-McDonald	Schrock	Wilson (NM)
Collins	Gonzalez	Kerns	Miller, Dan	Scott	Wilson (SC)
			Miller, George	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
			Miller, Jeff	Serrano	Wynn
			Mollohan	Shadegg	Young (FL)
			Moore	Shaw	
				Shays	

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

□ 1228

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 347 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

Under the rule, further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 1 on quorum call I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "present."

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HANSEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monohan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1892. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.

H.R. 2215. An act to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2215) "An Act to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. HATCH, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3448. An act to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 3448) "An Act to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bio-

terrorism and other public health emergencies," and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. FRIST, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 211. Concurrent resolution commending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize and expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Government of Burma.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills, a joint resolution and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 392. An act to grant a Federal charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes.

S. 990. An act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1099. An act to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes.

S. 1214. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a program to ensure greater security for United States seaports, and for other purposes.

S. 1400. An act to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to extend the deadline for aliens to present a border crossing card that contains a biometric identifier matching the appropriate biometric characteristic of the alien.

S. 1608. An act to establish a program to provide grants to drinking water and wastewater facilities to meet immediate security needs.

S. 1622. An act to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

S. 1637. An act to waive certain limitations in the case of use of the emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001.

S. 1803. An act to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes.

S. 1834. An act for the relief of retired Sergeant First Class James D. Benoit and Wan Sook Benoit.

S. 1858. An act to permit the closed circuit televising of the criminal trial of Zacarias Moussaoui for the victims of September 11th.

S. 1864. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a Nurse Corps and recruitment and retention strategies to address the nursing shortage, and for other purposes.

S. 1888. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code to correct a technical error in the codification of title 36 of the United States Code.

S.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding.

S. Con. Res. 90. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the efforts of people of the United States of Korean ancestry to reunite with their family members in North Korea.

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution recognizing Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's success in promoting democracy and its continuing contribution to United States national interests.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON TODAY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 331) providing for a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 331

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 331

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT).

□ 1230

#### NOTIFICATION OF THE SENATE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 332) to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 332

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 333) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 333

*Resolved*, That unless otherwise ordered, before Monday, May 13, 2002, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; 11 a.m. on Tuesdays; and 10 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Monday, May 13, 2002, until the end of the second session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be noon on Mondays; 10 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS—STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 299) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 299

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 29, 2002, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MAKING IN ORDER MORNING HOUR DEBATES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on legislative days of Monday and Tuesday during the second session of the 107th Congress, the House shall convene 90 minutes earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House solely for the purpose of conducting "morning hour debate," except that on Tuesdays after May 13, 2002 the House shall convene for that purpose 1 hour earlier than the time otherwise established by order of the House;

The time for morning hour debate shall be limited to 30 minutes allocated to each party, except that on Tuesdays after May 13, 2002, the time shall be limited to 25 minutes allocated to each

party and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and the form of proceedings to morning hour debate shall be as follows: The prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House; initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties; recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and minority leader; no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip; and following morning hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12 of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, for the second session of the 107th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extension of Remarks."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## MAKING IN ORDER MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES ON TODAY

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to entertain motions to suspend the rules relating to the following measures on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 23, 2002: H.R. 700, H.R. 2234, H. Res. 330.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions on Friday, December 21, 2001:

H.R. 1, to close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind;

H.R. 2873, to extend and amend the program entitled Promoting Safe and Stable Families under title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, and

to provide new authority to support programs for mentoring children of incarcerated parents; to amend the Foster Care Independent Living Program under title IV-E of that act to provide for educational and training vouchers for youths aging out of foster care, and for other purposes;

House Joint Resolution 79, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes;

House Joint Resolution 80, appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the 107th Congress.

And Speaker pro tempore GILCHREST signed the following enrolled bills on Thursday, January 3, 2002:

H.R. 1088, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2277, to provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of treaty traders and treaty investors;

H.R. 2278, to provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of intracompany transferees, and to reduce the period of time during which certain intracompany transferees have to be continuously employed before applying for admission to the United States;

H.R. 2336, to extend for 4 years, through December 31, 2005, the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers;

H.R. 2506, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2751, to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to General Henry H. Shelton and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public;

H.R. 2869, to provide certain relief for small businesses from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and to amend such act to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2884, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3030, to extend the basic pilot program for employment eligibility verification, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3061, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3248, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 65 North Main Street in Cranbury, New Jersey, as the "Todd Beamer Post Office Building";

H.R. 3334, to designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California;

H.R. 3338, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3346, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the reporting requirements relating to higher education tuition and related expenses;

H.R. 3348, to designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Center as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center;

H.R. 3392, to name the National Cemetery in Saratoga, New York, as the Gerald B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3447, to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to recruit and retain qualified nurses for the Veterans Health Administration, to provide an additional basis for establishing the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, to enhance certain health care programs of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and for other purposes.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 11 of rule X, clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of Thursday, December 20, 2001, authorizing appointments and waiving clause 11(a)(1) of rule X, the Speaker on Tuesday, January 22, 2002, appointed the following Member of the House to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. EVERETT of Alabama.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT, DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the appointment made by the minority leader during the same sine die adjournment pursuant to the order of the House on Thursday, December 20, 2001.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,  
Washington, DC, January 4, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 955(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 105-83, I hereby appoint the following Member to the National Council on the Arts:

Ms. Betty McCollum, MN

Yours Very Truly,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 21, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 20, 2001 at 7:30 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 2506.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 79.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 80.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, December 21, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 20, 2001 at 12:04 p.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2277.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2278.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2751.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2869.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3030.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3248.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3334.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3346.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3392.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3447.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3348.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 292.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CREATED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSILE MATERIAL IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-174)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Presi-

dent of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation that was declared in Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 23, 2002.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF ROE V. WADE

(Mr. LINDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday over 100,000 Americans representing nearly every State in the Nation marched in opposition to one of our Nation's most notorious and, I think, tragic Supreme Court rulings, the decisions to legalize abortion in the United States.

Twenty-nine years ago yesterday the U.S. Supreme Court ruled seven to two that the U.S. Constitution affords a woman the right to obtain an abortion. But what was not known at the time was that the case of Roe v. Wade would only add another fissure in the societal fabric.

In addition yesterday to voicing his admiration for those who seek to protect the right to life, President Bush proclaimed last Sunday to be National Sanctity of Life Day. I too support the efforts of these Americans, and I am grateful that America may follow President Bush's leadership as he works to mend this fissure by truly recognizing this noble cause and valuing the culture of life.

What we have learned from the events of September 11 is that life, every life is sacred. Now, more than ever, we must reaffirm our commitment to the sanctity of life. And I am hopeful that life, our most sacred of gifts, can be preserved and protected for all humans, born and unborn.

#### AMERICANS NEED ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, we are in a recession. People are losing their jobs and their retirement savings. The Congress needs to do something about it.

The House has passed an economic stimulus package, not once, but twice,

in order to accommodate critics. It is common knowledge that the economic stimulus package we passed in December has enough support to become law. It has enough votes to pass not just in the House but in both Chambers of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we in the House have done our part. We have passed a good bill, a bill that will help the unemployed, the underemployed, and those who would create jobs in the first place. We have shown that we care. We have done more than just talk.

Now the bill is out of our hands. I understand that it is against House rules to comment on the other body's inaction, so I will not. But I will say that the American people need this economic stimulus. I will say that the media reports that the stimulus has the votes to pass into law, and people are waiting for a vote.

#### A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, in this past year and future year of war and politics and recession, I rise today to urge my colleagues to respond to that higher calling of Members of the United States House of Representatives under the Constitution of the United States and commit ourselves on this first day of this second session of the 107th Congress to be a Congress that balances the Federal budget.

The headlines, Mr. Speaker, are filled with an American corporation which through either mismanagement or criminality has done a disservice to millions of middle-class shareholders and to thousands of its employees, even some from my own family who live in Texas.

It is fundamentally a failure of that corporation to manage its budget. Let us not likewise fail in this Congress to give the American people, even in these recessionary times, a balanced Federal budget. Let us begin this day to live out that proverb that if you owe debts, pay debts. And let us live out our commitment in this Republican-dominated Congress to provide a balanced Federal budget for the American people.

#### TREATMENT OF DETAINEES

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, now comes the usual liberal cadre of bleeding hearts in America lead by the former Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, saying we are mistreating the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay.

I just returned from Quetta, Pakistan. Quetta is an interesting city, population around 200,000; and yet, it has been swelled by refugees from Afghani-

stan by 500,000 people, kids who are illiterate; kids who do not have any opportunity to have education; people who do not have work; 7 percent who have running water. And yet these victims of wars because of the Taliban and these wicked criminals who are in Guantanamo Bay must suffer.

What about the victims in America, those who lost loved ones and the families, who had their first bitter Christmas alone this year? What about them?

What does Attorney General Clark think in the morning? His passion goes out to the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay, yet never a thought about all the refugees, over 3 million refugees in Iran and Pakistan, out of Afghanistan, never a thought about the victims in the United States of America.

What is more important? Getting the headline one more time and showing the world what you are all about. Well, I am glad most of America has common sense and are wisely ignoring such allegations as the unfair treatment of prisoners. We have better things to do. We have a war to fight. We have to move on.

#### ASSISTING RETIREES AND UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I represent the 18th Congressional District in Texas, Houston, Texas, where we have found an enormous corporate and human tragedy. But the human tragedy is what I speak to today, the greatest tragedy, and that we in Congress have to fix the problem. We must help the retirees and employees who have been so negatively impacted by this debacle.

So I hope as we proceed in these hearings, we lay upon the minds and hearts of our fellow colleagues in this Congress, help the retirees across the Nation who have lost millions of dollars, let us put these unemployed workers and their families back on their feet.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to file legislation today to make sure that we prioritize our responsibilities, helping the retirees and helping the unemployed workers. I tell you that those in Texas are crying out for help and I hope that we will help them.

□ 1245

#### REMEMBERING JACK SHEA

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it saddens me to report to the House the tragic loss of a great patriot, a wonderful American, who on the eve of the Olympics was killed. I am referring to Jack Shea, a 91-year-old individual who was

the first American to win two gold medals in the Olympics in 1928. His son was in the Olympics in 1964, and his grandson Jimmy Shea is poised to participate for the first time in an Olympic event, which I personally participated in when our late departed colleague Mr. Solomon took me to Lake Placid; that is, the skeleton run, and we were going to have the opportunity for the first time ever to have third generation Americans participate in the Olympics.

We just got the news yesterday that Mr. Shea was killed in a horrible accident, and so I would like to at this moment extend my condolences to all of the family members and the friends of the Sheas and all of those participating in our very important team, and I know that his grandfather would want me to wish Jimmy Shea well as he prepares with his skeleton sled that is painted with the red, white and blue colors to have great success in Salt Lake City.

#### EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR SOLDIERS TRANSPORTING DETAINEES TO GUANTANAMO, CUBA

(Mr. ISSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our fighting men and women who have done so valiant and done so well in Afghanistan and in support of the measures that they have taken to secure and safely transport the detainees from Afghanistan, a cold and inhospitable climate and one in which medical support is not properly available, to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Additionally, I pledge to ensure that the safety of our men and women is maintained and the safety of the detainees by personally going to Cuba, by looking and seeing the conditions under which they are held to ensure that they are humanitarian, but as a military veteran to also ensure that the precautions are taken so that never again will either a detainee or our men and women guarding those detainees be killed because of the kind of uprisings that have occurred not once but twice in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this body should commit itself to understanding that problem and supporting our fighting men and women and their ability to maintain the safety of the detainees and themselves.

#### CONSIDERING MEMBER AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 548

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I might hereafter be considered as first sponsor of H.R. 548, a bill originally introduced by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such record votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

## ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 700) to reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 4, strike out all after line 12 down to and including line 19 and insert:

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—

(1) The matter under the heading "MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND" in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 4246; 112 Stat. 2681–237), is amended—

(A) by striking "section 5304 of" and all that follows through "section 6 of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997" and inserting "section 5 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5304), part I of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.), and section 5 of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4264)";

(B) by striking "16 U.S.C. 4224" and inserting "section 2204 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4224)";

(C) by striking "16 U.S.C. 4225" and inserting "section 2205 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4225)"; and

(D) by striking "16 U.S.C. 4211" and inserting "section 2101 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4211)".

(2) Effective on the day after the date of enactment of the African Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001 (107th Congress)—

(A) section 2104(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act is amended by striking "this Act" and inserting "this title"; and

(B) section 2306(b) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(b)) is amended by striking "this Act" each place it appears and inserting "this title".

## SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.

Section 10(a)(1) of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3709(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "2003" and inserting "2005"; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking "\$20,000,000" and inserting "\$25,000,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Gilchrest) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This legislation was introduced by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and it was overwhelmingly approved by the House on June 12. This measure will extend the Asian Elephant Conservation Act at its existing authorization level.

Since its enactment in 1997, Congress has appropriated \$2.9 million to fund 46 conservation projects in 12 range countries. These funds, which are the only continuous source of money for the Asian elephants, have had a dramatic, positive impact on the ongoing international struggle to save this flagship species from extinction.

While many Americans were thrilled by the recent birth of an Asian elephant at the National Zoo, it is essential that natural habitat be preserved and protected for these animals. This is a fundamental goal of H.R. 700 because the battle to save the irreplaceable species is far from won.

During consideration in the other body, a number of technical corrections were made to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. We have reviewed those modifications and support them.

Furthermore, the other body extended the authorization for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for 2 years and corrected a mistake made last year in their authorization levels. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation was created by Congress in 1984 to conserve fish, wildlife and plants and the habitats on which they depend.

In nearly 20 years, the Foundation has funded over 5,000 projects which have restored nearly 20 million acres of habitat, and over 11,000 miles of streams and waterways have been enhanced. In addition, the Foundation has been extremely successful in leveraging limited public dollars with corporate, private and other nonprofit funds. By any objective standard, the foundation has done an effective job of promoting healthy populations of fish, wildlife and plants.

I support these improvements and I urge an aye vote on H.R. 700 so that we can send this important legislation to the President for his signature, and I urge an aye vote on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, January 29, 2002, to a joint session of the two Houses.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I second the thoughts of the majority leader, and both Democrats and Republicans will welcome the President here on Tuesday night for the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the committee.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

I rise in support, Mr. Speaker, of H.R. 700, a bill to reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act.

I would also like to recognize and applaud the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), for his continued leadership in protecting these magnificent, yet imperiled animals.

Unlike African elephants, the steep decline in the population of Asian elephants was not widely known until 1997. Sadly, we have learned that this population, at one time flourishing, is now fragmented into ever-shrinking remnant populations scattered across 13 countries throughout Southern and Southeast Asia.

Fortunately, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act has helped range states address the multiple threats which have contributed to the decline of this keystone species in the wild.

Grants initiated under the Asian Elephant Conservation Program have provided valuable financial assistance to impoverished areas.

These funds have supported a wide assortment of projects within range states, including conservation, planning, scientific research, education and community outreach, as well as anti-poaching and law enforcement activities.

Progress on the ground is being made. That is why this legislation is fully supported by the administration and by many international conservation organizations, including the World Wildlife Fund and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 700 is virtually the same legislation that the House passed earlier this year by the lopsided vote of 401 to 15. The other technical amendments made by the other body to H.R. 700 are noncontroversial, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to reauthorize this important wildlife program.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), the author of the legislation. (Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, during the years that I have been involved in this issue, from

time to time folks come to me and say why are you concerned about the situation involving the Asian elephants. I just wanted to take a few minutes this morning to explain why that is and how we got to where we are with this program that has been quite successful.

Mr. Speaker, in 1997 I introduced this bill because I became startled to learn that there were less than 40,000 Asian elephants living in the wild. Furthermore, nearly 50 percent of those elephants were living in various national parks in India, while the remaining animals were scattered in fragmented populations in 12 other countries in South and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Speaker, it occurred to me that with the rapid decline in the population of this species, it is not without reason that one could conclude that they would actually some day, in the not too distant future, become extinct unless something was done by the variety of people who care about issues involving wildlife.

The primary reason for this serious decline in population is the loss of essential habitat. That should be no surprise to anyone. It is no secret that elephants and man are in direct competition for the same resources. In most cases, it was the elephants who lost.

In addition, Asian elephants are poached for their bones, hide, meat and teeth and are still captured for domestication, and conflicts between elephants and people are escalating at an alarming rate.

Furthermore, it was clear that millions of Americans were not aware of the plight of Asian elephants and, in addition, range countries lacked the financial resources to help conserve this flagship species.

Without an international effort, the future of the Asian elephant was in serious jeopardy, and in response to this problem, along with a number of other Members, we proposed the establishment of the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund. The concept was modeled after the highly successful African Elephant Conservation Fund.

The fundamental goal of this legislation was to obtain a small amount of Federal assistance for on-the-ground conservation projects. Fortunately, this important legislation was overwhelmingly approved by both bodies and was finally signed into law in 1997.

Under the provisions of this act, \$25 million could be set aside for the Asian elephant conservation funds until September 30, 2002. In fact, some \$2.9 million in Federal funds have been allocated and these moneys have been matched by an additional \$1.1 million in private donations.

These funds have been used to underwrite 46 conservation projects in 12 range countries to help benefit the Asian elephant population. While the early indication is that the worldwide population of Asian elephants has stopped its precipitous decline, it is unrealistic to believe that \$3 million can save the species from extinction.

We have been successful but we are not finished. Nevertheless, this law has sent a powerful message to the international community that we must not allow this flagship species to disappear from the wild.

□ 1300

The United States must continue to play its crucial leadership role. So I am pleased to have introduced this reauthorization and am hopeful that it will again pass the House of Representatives and be signed into law by the President.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I would like to once again commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) for his passion on this issue and his leadership at the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to also compliment the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) for his effort on this issue, and the staff, and all those who helped push this bill through. I urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this legislation.

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, H.R. 700. This important measure will help protect the future of the Asian elephant by supporting and providing resources to conservation programs around the world.

The Center for Elephant Conservation, located in my congressional district in Polk County, Florida, is dedicated to the conservation, breeding, and scientific study of Asian elephants. The Center for Elephant Conservation, sponsored through private funding from Ringling Brothers, is a global focal point for the worldwide study of the Asian elephant. Knowledge developed at the conservation center is shared with veterinary scientists dedicated to the preservation of the Asian elephant around the world.

With fewer than 50,000 Asian elephants left internationally, the animal has been placed on the Endangered Species Act. The captive breeding program at the Elephant Conservation Center, however, is one of the most successful in the world, with over 12 elephant births in the last decade and is dedicated to the care and husbandry of elephants.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act would enable critical conservation efforts to continue to protect endangered species for future generations. Since 1997 when the bill was first authorized, over 27 conservation grants, matched in private funding, have been designated in nine different countries for the protection of the Asian elephant.

The Act, which extends authorization to 2007, will continue to help preserve the future of the Asian elephant by supporting programs for the promotion of elephant conservation, resettlement of elephants, education on population dynamics and feeding patterns and other important elephant conservation programs.

Please join me in support of the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act and help to preserve the future of the Asian elephant.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 700.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2234) to revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2234

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001".*

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—*The Congress finds the following:*

(1) *Tumacacori Mission in southern Arizona was declared a National Monument in 1908 in recognition of its great historical significance as "one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest".*

(2) *In establishing Tumacacori National Historical Park in 1990 to include the Tumacacori Mission and the ruins of the mission of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and the Kino visita and rancharia of Calabazas, Congress recognized the importance of these sites "to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries".*

(3) *Tumacacori National Historical Park plays a major role in interpreting the Spanish colonial heritage of the United States.*

(b) PURPOSES.—*The purposes of this Act are—*

(1) *to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacacori Mission by revising the boundary of Tumacacori National Historical Park to include approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the park; and*

(2) *to enhance the visitor experience at Tumacacori by developing access to these associated mission resources.*

#### SEC. 3. BOUNDARY REVISION, TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, ARIZONA.

*Section 1(b) of Public Law 101-344 (16 U.S.C. 410ss(b)) is amended—*

(1) *by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and*



generally depicted on the map entitled "Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001", numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001."'; and

(2) in the last sentence—

(A) by striking "The map" and inserting "The maps"; and

(B) by striking "the offices" and inserting "the appropriate offices".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2234, introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), would authorize the expansion of the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park to include 310 acres of adjacent land. These lands were originally part of a chain of missions established by the Spanish from north-central Sonora, Mexico, to San Xavier del Bac near present-day Tucson. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside 9 acres immediately around the church and declared it a national monument. Since that time, boundaries have been changed to include other significant missions, and in 1990 the monument was declared a National Historical Park.

The park's general management plan identifies the need to acquire these additional lands, which were all a part of the original mission. The expansion would allow the Park Service to replant the orchard and add a program with livestock and farming, while enhancing the development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The current landowners of the property are willing sellers and are supportive of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is supported by both the majority and the minority as well as the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Tumacacori Mission was declared a national monument in 1908, making it one of the first monuments declared in the United States. The site contains the ruins of the original mission church, which dates from the 17th century, as well as a limekiln and cemetery. Over time, the monument was expanded; and in 1990, the area was established as a National Historical Park.

However, certain features of the compound, including an irrigation ditch and orchard, lie on private lands adjacent to the park. H.R. 2234 revises the boundary of the park to include an additional 310 acres which were originally part of the mission. The land is divided into two parcels and both landowners

support the park expansion. It is our understanding this expansion will allow the National Park Service to move park facilities away from historic buildings and allow the park to recreate the mission and orchard as they once appeared.

Tumacacori serves as a cultural and historical touchstone for a variety of different peoples, including Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and European cultures. Expansion of this site will allow improved interpretation and preservation of this valuable area. We commend our colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), for his work on this legislation and support the passage of H.R. 2234.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR).

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for yielding me this time.

As my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the ranking member of the subcommittee, has explained, there is a lot of history in the Tumacacori National Park; and what we are attempting to do is to extend the boundaries to approximately 310 acres. The reason we want to do this is that the park's general management plan calls for the acquisition of additional lands. We want to ensure that the support facilities, which are greatly needed, can be built on the site but will not detract from the historical mission.

Also, we want to create a living museum, a living park; and so by acquiring the land, we will restore orchards that were utilized during the time that the Spanish were coming to this mission. There are two large properties now bordering the park. A 90-acre ranch lies to the south and east and this ranch contains the remains of the historic orchard and other mission-related cultivated lands. To the north and east, 220 acres of undeveloped land contain the remains of the mission fields and sites that now have many artifacts.

The expansion of the park's boundary would allow the Park Service to further enhance the visitor's experience at Tumacacori by the replanted orchard and by adding a living history program. We also want to develop the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail that now exists on private land between Tumacacori and the town of Tubac.

In this last appropriation bill, in the Department of the Interior appropriations, which was signed by the President recently, included was \$1 million to construct administration and maintenance facilities at this park, removing these functions from the viewed historical areas. This is an important first step taken by this Congress toward preserving the history of this monumental place and these beautiful times. I ask the House to now take the next step by increasing the boundaries of the park.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to pay tribute to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN). He has assisted the people of Arizona in the many years that he has been chairman in the increase of monuments and increase of parks, and so I want to thank him for his support and his friendship.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time; and I do rise in support of H.R. 2234, the Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001. And in doing so, I want to pay special tribute to my colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR), whose idea and whose vision has brought this about and which I believe is making a very significant improvement to this important historical park.

As has already been mentioned by earlier speakers, the legislation revises the boundary of this historical park, the Tumacacori National Historical Park, in southeastern Arizona, to include approximately 310 acres of land which are now adjacent to the park. The park includes three mission sites that were established by Jesuit Father Kino on the then-northern frontier of New Spain. And of course this area has a fascinating history of its relationship with Spain and the Jesuit missions.

Father Kino established this mission in 1690, and the priests maintained a presence at the mission for over 150 years. However, when financial aid from Spain ceased with the Mexican independence in 1821, all native Spaniards were expelled from Mexico and Tumacacori's last resident Spanish priest was forced to leave. But the Mexican priests continued to maintain it, even as Apache raids increased. Then, in 1848, when the soldiers left the nearby town of Tubac, the residents of Tumacacori followed.

A few years later, in 1853, Tubac and Tumacacori became part of the United States with the Gadsden Purchase that added it to the territory of New Mexico and Arizona. It was September 15, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed this as a national monument and it was redesignated as a park in 1990.

Tumacacori is just a few miles from the ranch where I grew up. People then and people now go to this historic park to tour the mission park and to go back and visit the late 17th and early 18th centuries. I remember as a schoolchild many visits to this wonderful place and the sense of history and culture that it brings to all of us that live there and to, I think, all the people of the United States.

Today, we are recognizing the importance of this historic site both for what it was in the 17th century and what it will continue to be in the 21st century. I am very pleased to support this legislation and urge its adoption.



Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to highly compliment the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. PASTOR) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for their dedication to this legislation and for an informed statement about the history of this area.

I know it must be beautiful to both gentlemen, and I am sure that they are very happy it is going to be protected.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend our colleague, Representative PASTOR, for his work on this important legislation.

Given that we are still a comparatively young nation, the list of sites in the United States dating from the 17th century is a short one. We must be certain to provide those few we have with the protection they deserve. This legislation achieves this important goal.

Furthermore, few sites in America speak to the history of such a broad array of peoples. This area is rich in Native American, Spanish, Mexican and European culture. Such rich and diverse history must be preserved and H.R. 2234 will do just that.

Representative PASTOR has described to me the annual fiesta held at the old mission attended by hundreds of people representing each of the cultures which value this site. I am very pleased that, thanks to Representative PASTOR's diligence, this year's fiesta may take place on an expanded site that more accurately represents the way this historic area once looked.

We thank our Republican colleagues for their assistance in moving this legislation, commend Representative PASTOR for his hard work and urge our colleagues to support H.R. 2234.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time and urge an "aye" vote on the legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2234, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the two bills just considered, H.R. 700 and H.R. 2234.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING BENEFITS OF MENTORING

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 330) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the benefits of mentoring.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H. RES. 330

Whereas the future course of the United States depends on its children and youth;

Whereas educated, confident, and nurtured children will make our Nation stronger;

Whereas research has shown that mentoring measurably affects young people by increasing school attendance, improving rates of secondary school graduation and college attendance, decreasing involvement with drugs and alcohol, and decreasing violent behavior;

Whereas considerable numbers of our Nation's children face difficult circumstances: 1 out of 4 children lives with only 1 parent; 1 out of 10 children is born to teenaged parents; 1 out of 5 children lives in poverty; and 1 out of 10 children will not finish secondary school;

Whereas mentoring is a proven, effective strategy to combat such circumstances by matching a caring, responsible adult with a child to provide guidance, stability, and direction to the child and to build the child's confidence;

Whereas it is estimated that more than 16,000,000 children in the United States need or want a mentor but mentoring programs nationwide serve at most 750,000 of such children;

Whereas a coalition of mentoring organizations have designated January as National Mentoring Month;

Whereas the establishment of a National Mentoring Month would emphasize the importance of mentoring and recognize with praise and gratitude the many individuals in the United States who are involved with mentoring; and

Whereas the establishment of a National Mentoring Month would encourage more individuals to volunteer as mentors, to the benefit of our Nation's children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that mentoring relationships can benefit America's youth and result in improved school attendance and academic achievement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 330.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 330, the legislation recog-

nizing the importance of mentoring. The resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), reminds us all of the important role that caring adults play in the lives of our Nation's youth; and I thank the gentleman for his work in Congress as well as his work with his own mentoring organization, TeamMates of Nebraska, on this important issue.

Today's teens cope with major physical changes, emotional ups and downs, peer pressures, and a changing identity; but they are also confronted by a more complex and impersonal society where drugs and alcohol are easily available and tragedies such as AIDS and violence strike too close to home. In this time of growth and uncertainty, our children need positive role models or mentors in their lives.

Simply, a mentor is an adult who, along with parents, provide young people with support, counsel, and friendship. Most importantly, mentors are people who care. And for many people, that makes all the difference.

According to recent research, children with mentors are 46 percent less likely to begin using illegal drugs, 52 percent less likely to skip school, and 33 percent less likely to get into fights. In addition, children of mentors reported greater confidence in their performance at school and better relationships with their families.

□ 1315

Despite these positive outcomes, too many children who need a mentor do not have one. In my State of Delaware alone, an estimated 10,000 young people could benefit from a positive, supportive relationship with an adult; but only 7,000 are currently served.

Nationally, more than 16 million children need a mentor, but current programs reach only 750,000. It is, therefore, appropriate that this January, the inaugural National Mentoring Month, we encourage caring adults to reach out to the children and youth in their communities. In Delaware, everyone from the Governor and the Delaware Mentoring Council to local businesses will be working hard to recruit 1,000 new mentors. It is my hope that other States will rise to the challenge to connect each of our Nation's children with caring adults.

As part of that effort, I want to recognize the many businesses, churches, and community groups that partner with our schools to provide mentors to children in need as well as the informal mentoring relationships that exist between teachers, coaches, and neighbors. I also want to recognize those who lend their expertise or contribute financially to mentoring organizations. Their support is as important as volunteering to become a mentor.

The events of September 11, as tragic as they were, taught us about charity, heroism, and our own capacity to care about others. As we pause to recall the teacher, neighbor, or coach who made a positive impression on our lives, I hope

we will return the favor by becoming a mentor to a child in need. Together we can guide our Nation's youth into adulthood, helping them reach their fullest potential. I cannot imagine a greater gift.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his resolution, and I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for this opportunity to join him in support of National Mentoring Month. Hundreds of thousands of children each year have an opportunity to grow into stronger young people and adults because of the caring attention of an older person. This relationship can move a child's life in important directions; but we need not just hundreds of thousands, but millions, of volunteers to address the lives of those young people who would benefit from this personal attention.

The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) expressed the dimensions of the need. It is our hope that National Mentoring Month will focus many more people on this opportunity. I would like to take a few minutes to share my own experiences with a variety of mentoring programs. As a school board member in San Diego, we approved programs which encouraged older students to act as mentors to younger ones. For example, a fifth grade student might meet regularly with a first grader to read with her. Eighth grade students might write stories in their creative writing class and present them to third graders. These can be quality learning experiences for each pair of young people.

There are programs like Rolling Readers that coordinate regular pairing of children and volunteer adults to coach reading skills. These volunteers may be retired or working, but can be flexible in their hours; and I am proud that one of my staff members, Carla Meyers, has been a lunchtime volunteer, meeting once a week, to read with a student in a Capitol Hill elementary school.

In San Diego we have an award winning school, the Monarch School, which brings homeless children who often have not been in school into an educational setting. The Downtown Rotary Club recruits its members on one-on-one mentors to spend regular time with these needy young people, often in after-school hours.

Coming from San Diego with its large military population, I took the opportunity to sponsor an amendment to the Juvenile Justice Bill to encourage one-on-one mentoring programs for at-risk juveniles with the Department of Defense personnel. There are several

military mentoring programs which are making a real difference. For example, the Department of Military Affairs and the Florida National Guard, in conjunction with the State of Florida, has designed a program called About Face, which brings low-income, at-risk kids into National Guard armory facilities to increase their functional life skills, to improve their basic skills, teach computer literacy, and help them with their homework. More importantly, they teach kids that someone cares about them and their future.

Personally, I had the wonderful opportunity to be the first executive director of the Aaron Price Fellows program. I developed an educational enrichment program focused on civic responsibility with a group of 40 young people of diverse ethnic and economic backgrounds drawn from several local high schools each year. Each student was involved in the program for 3 years, and what they learned from one another and the people with whom they met throughout the city gave them lifelong learning skills. One of the favorite trips for each class was coming to Washington, D.C., where the students saw for themselves this political process.

Did it make a difference in students lives? As they continued to keep in touch with me, I see young people, many of whom came from lower-economic circumstances, whose aspirations and educational achievement have led them to become teachers and bankers, social workers, international relief workers and even a town mayor.

I am honored to have two former fellows working on my staff. Jennette Lawrence is a valued legislative assistant here. Todd Gloria, a field representative in the district, earned a Truman Fellowship to go to graduate school, but wanted first to be part of our political process. After being an intern in my office and then graduating from UCSD, Arzo Mansury chose to work resettling new Afghan refugees, people from her birth country, and now hopes to be part of the rehabilitation process of that country.

The stories are legion, but I would like to close with the memory of a very special young man, Willie Jones. Living in a low-income area punctuated by gangs and drugs, Willie became a model citizen, a fine student, and a neighborhood leader in urging others to leave gangs. Unfortunately, as he prepared to leave for a 4-year scholarship at Cornell, where he would study to be a doctor, Willie was gunned down in a drive-by shooting.

Rather than focus on his death, I like to think that my mentoring helped Willie become the outstanding young man that he was; and in his own short years, his mentoring had led other young people to stronger adult lives.

When I meet successful adults from challenging backgrounds and ask them what made the difference in their lives, it is always an adult, usually not a

family member, who saw something special in them and mentored them. Everyone can be that life-changing influence in a young person's future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for bringing this resolution to the floor today.

We all know that far too many children in our society do not have strong role models at home. Parents are too busy; or in many neighborhoods, parents may not even exist. What we have found around the country is that mentoring really does work. It provides a role model for many of these children that they do not see on a day-to-day basis in their own lives. I congratulate the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), the coach, as we call him, for bringing this resolution to the floor and keeping our attention focused on mentoring. As the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) has not let a week go in the last year when he did not talk to me about the need to promote mentoring.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1, which we passed last December and the President signed into law several weeks ago, contains a significant amount of funding for a new mentoring program to provide seed money to generate more mentors around the country. During the signing of the bill, the President himself talked about the need for mentoring, and suggested to people if they really wanted to do something and help young people in need, go to a school and become a mentor.

I think that action and the action we are taking today will help bring this to more people's attention. It will help children. But as important as it is for us to help children, I also think that mentors themselves get an awful lot out of mentoring. I think the gentleman from San Diego just demonstrated to us what it meant her to be a mentor to this young man.

I have people in my district who are mentors. And I remember one specifically, Mr. Richard Scott from Sidney, Ohio, a retired construction company executive. He and his wife are mentors in an elementary school in Sidney, and the richness they get out of helping young people is something that enriches their lives by reaching out to help others.

Mr. Speaker, let me congratulate all those today who are mentoring around the country, and let us encourage more of our fellow citizens to take an hour a week or two hours a week and go to a local school and help one young person in America get a better life.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution and urge my

fellow citizens to join the mentoring program near where they live. Several years ago when I was a State senator in Sacramento, we had a hearing at which Father Greg Boyle testified. Father Boyle works with at-risk youth in Los Angeles, and he was asked if he could point to any one thing that distinguished those young people from at-risk backgrounds that led to their success, that was a cause for their high achievement; and he said that they all had two common characteristics: they got a job, and they had a mentor. They had the dignity, the discipline, the hope that comes from work; and they had a mentor, someone who cared whether they succeeded or failed. It might have been a member of the clergy, a parent, a grandparent, a probation officer or a teacher, but someone who cared about what happened to that child's life. Those words had such an air of truth about them, I have kept them with me to this day.

Mr. Speaker, 15 years ago I became a mentor. I walked into the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles; and I was matched with a young man, then 7 years old, David McMillan. It was one of the best days of my life when I became a Big Brother. We started out going to the beach, the movies, roller skating and going to the park, or reading or talking with each other. He would give me criticism of my music taste, and I would accept it. We would spend time just catching up on each other's lives; and we have become in a very short space of time, family to each other, and we have shared in each other's successes and failures and trials and tribulations. It has been one of the best additions to my life.

So while I cannot speak from the point of view of a mentee, I can speak from the point of view of a mentor about how it enriches the life of the mentor.

David is doing phenomenally well. He graduated from Yale University and is now a graduate student at USC where he is an aspiring film maker. I am frequently asked whether, but for my influence in David's life, do I think he would have gone on to Yale University. And after much reflection, I have to say no. I think he would have gone on to Harvard University, which is, of course, the cruelest thing one can say to a Yalie. So if David is watching, I got him again. But this has more than a grain of truth in it. David is an exceptional young man, and he comes from an exceptional family.

David would have done well under any circumstance; but there are many, many young people who really need the benefit of a mentor, need the benefit of someone in their lives to help them gain direction, gain a sense of self-worth, a sense of purpose, and most important of all, a sense of being loved by someone else.

I hope this resolution today will encourage more Americans to become mentors to make a contribution. Much of what we do, whether in Congress or

in our private jobs or in teaching or in any profession, we hope makes a positive difference in lives; but the result is often intangible and unknown. I encourage my colleagues to become a mentor because the results are very tangible, seen every day in the face of the young person mentored.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) for being our Democratic floor manager.

□ 1330

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I want to take the time to salute the many youth organizations and groups, and not just youth organizations and groups but adult organizations and groups; and salute all of the mentors, people who are making a difference in the lives of our children, our young people.

This is a time to salute groups such as the Boys & Girls Clubs, Big Brothers and Big Sisters and groups and organizations like the 100 Black Men of America for their commitment and dedication to mentoring by ensuring that all children and young people have valuable skills. This sense of caring, this sense of sharing, this sense of giving of ourselves to help others, sometimes as a mentor, as some have stated much earlier, you learn more and you probably receive more than you actually give. It is part of the American tradition that we participate in a sense of caring and sharing, for our young people, for our children to have a relationship with adults, to have safe places to go after school hours.

There are so many organizations and so many groups all across America that are doing tremendous, unbelievable things to help mold and shape our young people, which is so necessary during this time in our history.

Mentoring not only gives children a head start but also meets the serious public responsibility of protecting our young people, showing our young people a different way, a better way, a more excellent way. So many children and so many young people in so many troubled communities need someone to hold their hand, to show them the way, to show them the light. These mentoring relationships benefit American children, and in so many instances it improves the larger community and creates a greater sense of community, a greater sense of family, a greater sense of what I like to call one house, that we all are in the same house, that we all are in this thing together.

I think in a city like Atlanta, my city, and in other places where you have mentors working, it improves school attendance, academic achieve-

ment, encourages young people not just to watch television but to read a book, to go out and help someone, to provide some service.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this very important resolution. It means so much. It will send a strong message that will urge other Americans to give a little time, to share a little time, to give of yourself. That is what life is all about, helping others, especially those that have been sort of left out and do not have the benefits of maybe a wonderful, loving family, maybe do not have the benefit of a good head start. I think mentoring helps people to catch up, helps those that have been left out and left behind.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important resolution. I thank my friends on both sides of the aisle for bringing this resolution before us.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCREST).

Mr. GILCREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Delaware for yielding me this time, and I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) for offering this legislation, this resolution, to us this afternoon and to all those people who this afternoon have participated in this discussion and expressed their feelings on the concept of mentoring and the benefit that is the result.

A number of us in here, I am sure, have done some type of mentoring throughout our adult years and have found that specific relationships between adults and children are generally, especially in the context of mentoring, long lasting, they provide friendship between the mentor and the child that is being mentored, they provide an avenue, an opportunity for the child to understand what is beyond the next curve, what are the opportunities that are out there, what are the fears that I have for the future or my present circumstance. Mentoring is an extraordinary opportunity to do a number of very positive things.

A number of years ago, shortly after I got out of the service and I was in my early twenties, and I thought I was quite old when I was in my early twenties, myself, some of my brothers and some friends who had recently come back from Vietnam or were starting college got together with a lawyer and a minister to create a Boy Scout troop for designated legally, judicially designated juvenile delinquents. We had 20 young teenagers in that troop. Ten were white and 10 were black. None of us had a college education, but we understood the relationship between young people and responsible adults to open an avenue of opportunity. We stayed with those teenagers for about a year; then we all went off to college or we got married or we went someplace else.

Mr. Speaker, those teenagers are now in their forties. They are not young adults. They are middle-aged adults.

Whenever we run into them periodically, they still talk about the first time that they caught a fish, the first time they built a campfire, the first time they went on a long hike, the first time they actually sat with an adult and read a book. The idea of mentoring is a long-term idea; and the positive benefits to the child, the teenager, the young adult and the adult that is involved is rather enormous.

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this statement: there are many Americans that have extraordinary talents. Those talents are in music, they are in art, they are in math, they are in the sciences, they are just in being a human; and each one of those adults that has a specific talent is unique. That unique person can give that young child a perspective on the wonders of our country and the world, opportunities that can be unmatched.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I rise today as a supporter and original cosponsor of Coach OSBORNE's mentoring resolution, which honors National Mentoring Month and recognizes the benefits of mentoring.

I would like to tell my colleagues a little bit about my background and why mentoring is important for education. Before getting elected to Congress, I had the happy privilege of serving as the volunteer chairman of the Orlando/Orange County Compact Program, which is the largest mentoring program for public schools in the State of Florida. I also had the opportunity to serve as a mentor myself to two students at Boone High School in Orlando. I learned firsthand how important that is to education, particularly as it relates to preventing children from dropping out of high school.

In the State of Florida, we had a big problem. Only 53 percent of our children were graduating from high school, worst in the country. In Orlando, my hometown, we decided to do something about it in 1988 by creating the Orlando/Orange County Compact Program, which is a mentoring program that matches up students at risk of dropping out of high school with business people from the local community, sort of like a Big Brothers/Big Sisters, program where they meet 1 hour a week. The results of mentoring proved to be dramatic. Over the past 10 years, 98 percent of the students in the Compact program graduated from high school, the number-one graduation rate in the United States. From worst to first.

Let me just give one example why this was successful. There is a young man named Lennard who is an African American student at Jones High School, an inner city school in downtown Orlando. He was struggling in school, making Ds and Fs, skipping school, had been arrested for selling drugs. He was going to drop out. He

agreed to have a mentor on one condition. He said, "Just don't give me a white guy." Naturally we matched him up with a white mentor, an AT&T executive named Paul Hurling. He worked with him every week. They became friends. To make a long story short, by the end of his high school career, Lennard went on to become Orange County Student of the Year. He won two tickets to an Orlando Magic basketball game through a school raffle. He called up his mentor and said, "I'm so excited, I won two front row tickets." His mentor replied, "That's great. Why don't you invite your best friend." Lennard replied, "That's why I called you." Mentoring literally makes a difference in people's lives.

I commend Coach OSBORNE for bringing forth this resolution. I urge all my colleagues to support it. I know in Florida, Governor Jeb Bush has just announced this week a mentoring initiative throughout the entire State that is going to result in 115,000 people having mentors. I think Congress is appropriately recognizing the importance of National Mentoring Month. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important resolution.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, who had so much to do with H.R. 1 last year.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Delaware for yielding me this time.

I rise really to praise the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE). This is a man who has written a resolution that is a reflection of the life that he has lived, by being a mentor to hundreds of young athletes, being a father figure for those that did not have them, being a person who demonstrated the difference in right and wrong. This House is fortunate to have the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), and we will be fortunate today to unanimously pass this resolution.

In John Kennedy's inauguration, there was a poem by Robert Frost read which ended, "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood and I took the one less traveled by and that made all the difference."

For many of America's youngsters, what makes all the difference in the road less traveled by is a positive mentor to show them the light, show them the way, and show them the direction. I praise the author, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE). I am pleased to give my support to this important resolution.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), the distinguished sponsor of the resolution. I think the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) said it wonderfully well. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) came obviously to Congress with a very distinguished background, recognized by most people in

this country for what he had done in his own form of mentoring, which was coaching; but he had a strong bent for mentoring which we heard about early and often since he has been here. He has become the conscience of the House of Representatives with respect to the subject of mentoring. He is clearly one of, if not the national leader on the whole subject of mentoring in this country. We are delighted that he was able to get here. He did have some transportation problems and has just made it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the kind comments of the gentleman and rise in strong support of this resolution.

Over the last 36 years of my life, I was involved in coaching and dealt with young people on a daily basis. I guess some of the observations I had were not all positive. We saw some tremendous changes in our culture, in our young people, over those 36 years. Some of those changes had to do with family. I think many people can intuitively understand those things that I am talking about. In the early 1960s, we saw very few people that we were recruiting dealing with living without both of their biological parents. Today, that number is almost 50 percent, so there is a huge number have had some dysfunction in their families.

We went from a 5 percent out-of-wedlock birthrate in 1960 to 33 percent today. Currently, we have 18 million fatherless children in our country. I guess I saw firsthand that when your father is not around and many times does not even care to stay around long enough to see what you look like, it leaves a hole in your life. Usually, you are spending the rest of your life somehow trying to fill that gap, and sometimes it is with all the wrong things. There has been a tremendous amount of change in our family structure.

We have also seen some significant changes in the culture. We currently are the most violent country in the world for children in regard to homicide and suicide. Second place is not even very close. We have also seen some significant increases in drugs and alcohol. And, of course, all of these things have been very harmful to our children.

I guess from my standpoint, the greatest threat to our country today is not terrorism, it is not the economy, it is not Social Security, it is not Medicare. Rather, it is what is happening to our young people, because if our young people are not in good shape, do not have the character, do not have the background to hold this country together, we will go the way of many other civilizations.

□ 1345

So, we cannot pass a law that is going to solve these problems, unfortunately, but we can provide a mentor. A

mentor is an adult who cares, who affirms, who supports and provides a vision for young people. So many young people really do not have an idea of what they could be or what they could accomplish, and that is where a mentor oftentimes comes in.

Mentoring works. Studies, many studies, have shown these particular data: A mentoring program will reduce absenteeism from school by more than 50 percent, produces significantly better grades, higher graduation rates. In addition, mentoring reduces drug abuse by nearly 50 percent and also significant reductions in alcohol abuse and also reduces smoking. It also results in a significant reduction in teen pregnancy and promiscuous behavior. It results in improved self-esteem, personal hygiene and interpersonal relationships. Finally, a good mentoring program reduces fighting, antisocial behavior and criminal behavior by significant degrees.

Currently in the United States we are mentoring roughly 500,000 young people, and it is estimated by school authorities and people who work with young people we have approximately 20 million young people who are desperately in need of a mentor. So we feel that this initiative is a step in the right direction.

It is only a start. It can provide some significant data as to what works, what is the best way to mentor, and we plan to have at least some mentoring programs in every State in the Union that will give us the data that we need to follow this valuable exercise.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their support, and urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, which recognizes the benefits of mentoring and the thoughtful investments in mentoring programs that have been made across the country. I have spoken of the benefits of mentoring many times on this floor and I am pleased that the House is now considering this resolution.

On Monday of this week, I was in Omaha, NE, with Governor Mike Johanns who signed a proclamation naming January as Mentoring Month in Nebraska. Other States have held big kickoff events in January to commemorate National Mentoring Month:

Minnesota held a kick-off event at the State Capitol building on January 3 that included sports figures, political leaders, youth, and media.

Delaware held an event announcing their commitment to recruit 1,000 new mentors for Delaware children.

Ohio had a televised Outstanding Mentor Awards event that included State representatives, television personalities, and representatives from the schools and volunteer commission as presenters and judges.

Boston had a roundtable on "Who mentored you" followed by a "Mentoring Evening with the Boston Celtics."

There are dozens of other events, including mentor recruitment fairs, training events, fun events for mentors and the children they men-

tor going on all around the country. In addition, last week, President Bush signed a proclamation naming January National Mentoring Month. In addition, a postage stamp promoting mentoring is now available through the United States Postal Service.

So far, 29 States have officially created formal State mentoring partnerships, which are bipartisan collaborative efforts of public and private sector leaders to increase the number of young people with mentors, increase resources dedicated to mentoring, ensure quality standards, and expand mentor programming. Altogether, in the year 2000, state mentoring partnerships:

- Recruited over 66,000 mentors;
- Trained nearly 25,000 mentors;
- Provided technical assistance to over 3,300 organizations;
- Responded to nearly 15,000 inquiries;
- Leveraged over \$11 million in new resources for mentoring; and
- Partnered with over 2,800 program providers.

Two really excellent examples of States with a strong commitment to mentoring are California and Florida.

In California, an executive order of Governor Pete Wilson launched the Governor's Mentoring Partnership in 1995. The initial \$10 million investment made by the State has grown to \$23.4 million per year, to invest in grants to quality local mentoring programs. Further, the initial goal of 250,000 young people in quality mentoring relationships has grown to 1 million. In addition, California's initiative allows release-time policy for State employees of 40 hours per year. Twenty-nine local mentoring partnerships have been created throughout the State and \$800,000 is available per year for technical assistance. Finally, to survive into the future, a private sector foundation developed to secure private dollars for the initiative.

In Florida, Governor Jeb Bush launched the Governor's Mentoring Initiative in 1999. It has a statewide goal to recruit 200,000 mentors. Governor Bush signed an executive order allowing all executive officer staff 1 paid hour of administrative leave, and the Florida Cabinet passed an administrative order allowing State employees 1 paid hour of administrative leave (as a result 1,800 mentored in May). The State of Florida has committed over \$12 million in direct support of mentoring initiative through the legislature and a 13 percent increase to public schools of tutoring and mentoring. Florida has also created a Corporate Honor Role with over 60 businesses that support mentoring programs.

I am pleased that Congress has made the commitment to support mentoring through authorization and appropriations for the Mentoring for Success Program, which is authorized at \$17.5 million for fiscal year 2002. This tiny investment can reap huge dividends. Mentoring can make such a difference in the lives of young people who need the support of a strong role model in their lives. I hope that thousands of children can benefit from mentors thanks to the strong support offered for mentoring programs at the Federal, State, and local levels. Every child deserves a chance to succeed, and, for many, mentoring can make the difference. Please support this resolution to commend the hard work of so many making a difference in the lives of our Nation's young people.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure to be here today and to speak in support of the National Mentoring Month. I want to thank my colleague the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) for his distinguished career in working with young people. We really appreciate that. The gentleman has been a great role model.

In closing, as we remember Martin Luther King, Jr. this week, I recall that he said, "Everyone can be a drum major for peace." Paraphrasing him, everyone can be a drum major for mentoring.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in final closing, I would like to thank the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and also thank obviously the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), but also all the other speakers who spoke here today.

All these individuals spoke of incidents from their own lives or incidents in their lives and incidents they knew about in which young people were helped by mentoring. I think any reasoning person who has seen mentoring in action knows what a valuable substitute it can be sometimes for what is missing in somebody's life to help them. For that reason, I would hope we would all unanimously embrace this legislation before us.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the resolution, this Member wishes to add his strong support for H. Res. 330, which expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Mentoring Month should be established. In addition to raising awareness, a key goal of the effort is to encourage more individuals to become mentors.

This Member would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, and the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), the ranking member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce for bringing this important resolution to the House floor today. This Member would also like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) for sponsoring H. Res. 330 and for his personal interest in establishing mentoring relationships nationwide.

Many children throughout the United States face difficult situations—and when matched with a caring and responsible adult, positive results ensue. Research has shown that mentoring benefits young people in a positive manner by increasing school attendance, improving rates of secondary school graduation and college attendance, decreasing involvement with drugs and alcohol, and reducing violent behavior.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this Member urges his colleagues to support H. Res. 330.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on the positive attributes of mentoring. In the days of yesteryear, it was believed one needed a toga to be mentor,

whereas the protégés would sit at the feet of the wise one and learned the mysteries of life. In our modern world, we have a more accurate definition of contemporary trends in mentoring. Mentoring is known as the most frequent and effective method of transmitting knowledge and wisdom in society; virtually everyone has experienced it.

In an educational setting, mentoring has proven to be beneficial to all parties, be it, new teachers learning from veteran professors or students developing their perception of the world at large. Considerable studies have indicated a lesser attrition rate among new teachers whose induction program included mentoring. In 1998, a National Association of State Boards of Education survey found that among new special education teachers who continued to teach for a second year, 20 percent noted that they stayed because of the mentoring support they had received.

It is worth mentioning that both mentors and protégés responded favorably to the mentoring process. The experienced teachers were enthusiastic because they believed that mentoring allowed them to help others improve themselves, receive respect and obtain fresh ideas and energy from the new teachers. The protégés, on the other hand, demonstrated more complete planning, more effective classroom instruction, and more target goal setting.

Other studies on the same subject demonstrated the influence mentoring can have on younger students. It gives them a head start to a successful life. In a 1995 Impact Study by Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, we now know that 53 percent of these students were less likely to skip school; 46 percent were less likely to begin using illegal drugs; and 37 percent less likely to skip a class.

The Quantum Opportunity Program funded by the Ford Foundation showed that high school students from families receiving public assistance who had a mentor were more likely than others to graduate from high school and enroll in college. They also had fewer arrests.

Mr. Speaker, mentoring is truly a valuable tool at the disposal of anyone who is willing to assist those in need. Many successful people started this way. I hope this tool will be used more readily across the Nation.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the importance of mentoring. In today's society, our children face many challenges and they need every bit of help that we can provide for them. Mentors can provide that extra help for our children. Matching a caring, responsible individual with a young person is a proven strategy that improves the life of that person. A mentor's guidance helps to build up their confidence, enthusiasm, and trust. Studies have shown the positive impacts of mentoring, including increasing attendance at school, improving rates of high-school graduation and college attendance, and decreasing involvement with drugs and violent behaviors. Research has shown that the positive impacts go both ways, and that many mentors report having learned from their experience.

But mentors are in short supply; 16 million young people are estimated to need mentors, and there simply are not enough to go around. January has been designated as "National Mentoring Month". We need to use this time to raise awareness of mentoring on a national level and to empower and energize the programs that provide mentoring programs in our

local communities. The youth of America need positive direction and mentoring is a great way to do this.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to first and foremost thank my colleague from Nebraska, TOM OSBORNE, for bringing this resolution to the floor. He is the author of the mentoring program recently signed into law by the President as part of the No Child Left Behind Act and he is also a co-sponsor of my bill, the Younger Americans Act, which would make youth development programs such as mentoring, a national priority.

Mr. Speaker, consider the following:

Twenty-Two percent of violent crime victims in the United States are juveniles and children under age 12 make up approximately one fourth of all juvenile victims known to police. My State of California ranks 48th among the 50 States and the District of Columbia for the percentage of youth detained in the California Youth Authority (CYA), county camps, juvenile halls, and private institutions.

Nationally, we know that alcohol and drug use among youth remains a serious public health concern. In California, we are finding that while self-reported teen drug use declined in the mid-eighties through the early nineties, we are now experiencing a strong rebound. And, children are using more dangerous drugs such as heroin and methamphetamines.

We also know that the need for adult-supervised environments in the after school hours is significant. About half of all California children ages 5 to 14 have both parents or a single parent working at least 30 hours per week.

These numbers describe just some of the problems our children face. For too long however, we have focused on providing remedies to these problems that only address the negative behaviors instead of looking at ways that promote the positive and healthy development of our youth.

This resolution takes us in this new direction where the focus is placed squarely on what children need to grow into healthy, safe, and well-educated adults. Making sure that all children have access to a caring and responsible adult relationship through quality mentoring programs is critical to this effort.

There is an overwhelming body of research to demonstrate the benefits of programs that guide youth development in a positive manner. According to a report released by Public/Private Ventures, a child's involvement in a mentoring relationship with a caring and responsible adult can reduce their participation in alcohol and drugs and increase attendance in school. We also know that students with adult supervision during after-school hours have better work habits, better relationships with their peers and better emotional adjustment.

California has long recognized the need for mentoring programs and since 1995 over 340,000 children have benefited from programs that match youth with caring and responsible adult mentors through the California Mentoring Initiative.

Volunteers in Probation and Families First Inc., represent just two examples of outstanding programs in the Initiative that offer quality mentoring relationships to youth in my district.

I want to applaud Mr. OSBORNE for bringing this resolution to the floor and I look forward to working with him to expand the number of mentoring programs across the country. I also

invite him and the 72 cosponsors of the Younger Americans Act to work with me on getting that bill passed. Only then will we have a national youth development policy that assures all children and youth have access to the educational, health, and economic resources they need to realize their full potential.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in support of H. Res. 330, which expresses the sense of this body regarding the benefits of mentoring.

Mentoring is a proven strategy that dramatically improves the lives of young people by matching a caring, responsible individual with them.

A mentor's guidance helps a young person build confidence, enthusiasm, and trust. Studies have shown that mentoring has a definitive impact on young people by increasing attendance at school, improving rates of high-school graduation and college attendance, and decreasing involvement with drugs and violent behaviors. Mentoring opens young people's eyes to a brighter future.

Research further indicates that mentors also benefit: One study found that 75 percent of the mentors surveyed reported that their mentoring experience had a "very positive" effect on their lives. And 83 percent indicated that they learned or gained personally from their mentoring experience.

The biggest challenge facing mentoring, however, is that mentors are in short supply. It is estimated that only 5 percent of the 16 million young people who need or want mentors have them. There are simply not enough mentors to go around.

Mentoring can occur in various forms. An adult can regularly contribute one lunch hour a week to help a student strengthen reading skills. A young person and her mentor can hang around once a week and play basketball, go to a museum, or visit a historical site. Any amount of consistent, quality time together will make a difference in the lives of young people.

On January 18, President Bush proclaimed January 2002 as National Mentoring Month and encouraged Americans to serve as role models for our country's youth and to volunteer as mentors. Governors, Mayors, and other government officials around the country have also passed similar proclamations for their own communities.

As a concerned citizen and Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to continue our hard work to ensure that children have hope for a bright future.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important resolution recognizing the benefits of mentoring, and I also want to commend Congressman OSBORNE for his hard work and initiative on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Webster's dictionary defines "mentor" as "a trusted friend or advisor." A mentor offers a child, or youth, support, encouragement, and academic assistance.

Young people in America currently face overwhelming obstacles. Nearly one-half of all children grow up without one biological parent or in difficult home environments.

Others struggle socially, academically, or emotionally. Often, the lack of a strong role model in a child's life creates a vacuum that the child seeks to fill with drugs, alcohol, violence, or sex.

There is solid evidence that well-run mentoring programs can change a young person's



life, reduce drug and alcohol use and improve academic achievement.

Research has shown that mentoring reduces absenteeism from school and drug and alcohol abuse by nearly 50 percent, and also substantially reduces teen pregnancy violence.

Through mentoring, young people gain increased self-esteem and motivation to succeed.

Mentors do not parent. A mentor provides stable, responsible guidance to enable a child or youth to make good, positive decisions.

We should recognize all mentors including younger mentors involved in peer mentoring. It is important to encourage not only adults to become mentors, but also older youth.

When the mentor is an older student not too far in age from the mentee, this transforming relationship affects both young people.

All of us have heard the expression that "it is better to give than to receive;" the mentoring relationship offers the opportunity to two people to enter into this life-changing experience of giving and receiving.

Mr. Speaker, we have both the ability and the responsibility to give all of our children a chance to succeed. Mentoring provides this chance. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. OSBORNE. This resolution coincides with the President designating January, National Mentoring month and I am pleased to lend my support to this important issue.

The future course of the United States depends on its children and youth. Educated, confident, and nurtured children will make our Nation stronger. Research has shown that mentoring measurably affects young people by increasing school attendance, improving rates of secondary school graduation and college attendance, decreasing involvement with drugs and alcohol, and decreasing violent behavior. Considerable numbers of our Nation's children face difficult circumstances: 1 out of 4 children lives with only 1 parent; 1 out of 10 children is born to teenaged parents; 1 out of 5 children lives in poverty; and 1 out of 10 children will not finish secondary school.

Mentoring is a proven, effective strategy to combat such circumstances by matching a caring, responsible adult with a child to provide guidance, stability, and direction to the child and to build the child's confidence. It is estimated that more than 16,000,000 children in the United States need or want a mentor but mentoring programs nationwide serve at most 750,000 of such children.

Many children throughout the United States face difficult circumstances in their lives and when matched with a caring and responsible adult, positive results ensue. The effects of mentoring include the improvement of school attendance and academic achievement, decreased substance abuse, and reduced violent behavior.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to help create more awareness for the positive benefits of mentoring programs in our Nation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 330.

I have always believed that mentors and volunteers play an important role in encouraging our nation's youth to excel in academics and in life. Caring relationships with adults can

nurture and empower a child to succeed in areas which otherwise may threaten a child's ability to overcome obstacles.

Mentors and volunteers bridge an important gap between a child's home life and school. We all agree that parental involvement in a child's education is critical to ensuring that student's academic achievement and confidence, but unfortunately, not every child has a parent that is actively involved in his or her life.

Having adult mentors and volunteers present in the schools signals their concern and love for our nation's youth. I am proud to salute the thousands of mentors and volunteers in my congressional district.

The numbers of adults committed to serving our children are astounding—26,005 mentors and volunteers contributed 1,092,957 hours in Pinellas County Schools in 2001. An additional 31,653 mentors and volunteers spent 1,280,898 hours in Hillsborough County Schools, and 13,000 adults contributed over 300,000 hours in Pasco County Schools.

Mr. Speaker, we should do all that we can to encourage mentoring relationships between adults and our nation's youth. The benefits of mentoring relationships are numerous—mentors provide positive role models for children in a world that desperately needs them. This resolution recognizes the importance of mentoring, and I am glad that my colleague has brought our attention to this issue today.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H. Res. 330, I rise in strong support of this resolution to honor the community service we know as mentoring.

This time-tested method of helping children—particularly at-risk children—to grow and learn benefits all. As the parents of our, my wife and I have been fully engaged as role models and mentors for our own children. There is nothing more fulfilling for us than to work with them to shape their futures and open their minds and hearts to all the possibilities that lay before them. But far too many children do not have this opportunity. One in four children has only one parent, who may not have the time to spend with her son or daughter. One in ten children is born to teenaged parents, who themselves need guidance. These children need a helping hand to come from outside the home.

As we celebrate National Mentoring Month, we should honor the commitment of the men and women who spend time with these kids and help to give them hope for tomorrow. Working one child at a time, they make a real difference in their communities. They keep children off of the streets and out of trouble. They keep drug dealers from finding buyers. They keep gang recruiters from finding new members.

We should also give thanks to those organizations that connect these men and women to the children who need them. Some of these groups are big names we all know and respect, like America's Promise and Big Brothers, Big Sisters and Partnership for a Drug-Free America. Others spring up in communities all across America. They may be a church group or a women's club. Whether the group is large or small, the outcome is the same—children who can smile at their futures again.

I urge all my colleagues to support the mentors in their communities and to support this resolution.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 330.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 700, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 2234, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 700.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 700, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 349, nays 23, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—349

Abercrombie	Boyd	Coyne
Ackerman	Brady (PA)	Cramer
Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Crane
Allen	Brown (FL)	Crenshaw
Andrews	Brown (OH)	Crowley
Armey	Brown (SC)	Cubin
Baca	Bryant	Cummings
Bachus	Burr	Cunningham
Baird	Buyer	Davis (CA)
Baker	Calvert	Davis (FL)
Baldacci	Camp	Davis (IL)
Baldwin	Cannon	Deal
Barcia	Capito	DeFazio
Barrett	Capps	Delahunt
Bartlett	Capuano	DeLauro
Bass	Cardin	DeLay
Bentsen	Carson (IN)	DeMint
Bereuter	Castle	Deutsch
Berkley	Chabot	Diaz-Balart
Berry	Chambliss	Dingell
Biggert	Clay	Doggett
Billirakis	Clayton	Dooley
Bishop	Clement	Doollittle
Blunt	Clyburn	Dreier
Boehlert	Combest	Duncan
Boehner	Condit	Dunn
Boozman	Conyers	Edwards
Borski	Cooksey	Ehlers
Boswell	Costello	Ehrlich
Boucher	Cox	Emerson

Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Evans  
Farr  
Fattah  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fossella  
Frank  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutknecht  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hefley  
Hill  
Hilliard  
Hobson  
Hoeffel  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Horn  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Isakson  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Klecza  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
LaFalce  
LaHood  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette

Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Manzullo  
Markey  
Mascara  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, George  
Miller, Jeff  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Price (OH)  
Putnam  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg

## NAYS—23

Akin  
Cantor  
Coble  
Collins  
Culberson  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Flake  
Goode

Goodlatte  
Hayworth  
Herger  
Hostettler  
Hunter  
Kerns  
Paul  
Pence  
Royce  
Ryun (KS)  
Schaffer  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Stump  
Toomey

Reynolds  
Rivers  
Rodriguez  
Roemer  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Rush  
Ryan (WI)  
Sabo  
Sanchez  
Sanders  
Sandlin  
Sawyer  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrock  
Scott  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shows  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeen  
Skelton  
Smith (MI)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stenholm  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sununu  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Tauzin  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Thune  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Watson (CA)  
Watt (NC)  
Watts (OK)  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Wynn  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—63

Ballenger  
Barr  
Barton  
Becerra  
Berman  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Burton  
Callahan  
Carson (OK)  
Davis, Tom  
DeGette  
Dicks  
Doyle  
English  
Everett  
Gallegly  
Gibbons  
Gutierrez  
Hall (OH)  
Hastert  
Hayes  
Hilleary  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hooley  
Houghton  
Hyde  
Inslee  
John  
Jones (OH)  
Kilpatrick  
Kind (WI)  
Kingston  
Largent  
Lewis (KY)  
Luther  
Miller, Gary  
Mink

Napolitano  
Ortiz  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Reyes  
Riley  
Rohrabacher  
Roukema  
Roybal-Allard  
Sessions  
Slaughter  
Solis  
Thomas  
Thurman  
Traficant  
Vitter  
Waters  
Watkins (OK)  
Weldon (FL)  
Woolsey  
Wu

## [Roll No. 3]

## YEAS—356

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin  
Allen  
Andrews  
Armey  
Baca  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldacci  
Baldwin  
Barcia  
Barrett  
Bartlett  
Bass  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Boozman  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cannon  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carson (IN)  
Carson (OK)  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chambliss  
Clay  
Clayton  
Clement  
Clyburn  
Collins  
Combest  
Condit  
Conyers  
Cooksey  
Costello  
Cox  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Deal  
DeFazio  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
DeMint  
Deutsch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dooley  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Ehrlich  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Mascara  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDermott  
Gekas  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, George  
Miller, Jeff  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Lofgren  
Lowey  
Lucas (KY)  
Lucas (OK)  
Lynch  
Maloney (CT)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Mascara  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (MO)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McInnis  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller, Dan  
Miller, George  
Miller, Jeff  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg

## □ 1414

Messrs. PENCE, RYUN of Kansas, ROYCE, GOODLATTE, SENSENBRENNER, and HUNTER, and Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SKELTON changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 2 on Jan. 23, 2002, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

## □ 1415

## MINORITY WHIP

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, as leader of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as their minority whip the gentlewoman from California, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI.

As a matter of information to the Members of the House, it is my understanding that this is the highest position to which a woman has been elected in the history of the House of Representatives.

## TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2234, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2234, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 356, nays 14, not voting 65, as follows:

Schakowsky	Stenholm	Upton
Schiff	Strickland	Velazquez
Schrock	Stump	Visclosky
Scott	Stupak	Walden
Serrano	Sununu	Walsh
Shadegg	Sweeney	Wamp
Shaw	Tancredo	Watson (CA)
Shays	Tanner	Watt (NC)
Sherman	Tauscher	Watts (OK)
Sherwood	Taylor (MS)	Waxman
Shimkus	Taylor (NC)	Weiner
Shows	Terry	Weldon (PA)
Shuster	Thompson (CA)	Weller
Simmons	Thompson (MS)	Wexler
Simpson	Thornberry	Whitfield
Skeen	Thune	Wicker
Skelton	Tiahrt	Wilson (NM)
Smith (NJ)	Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
Smith (TX)	Tierney	Wolf
Smith (WA)	Toomey	Wynn
Snyder	Towns	Young (AK)
Souder	Turner	Young (FL)
Spratt	Udall (CO)	
Stark	Udall (NM)	

## NAYS—14

Coble	Jones (NC)	Schaffer
Goode	Kerns	Sensenbrenner
Goodlatte	Kingston	Smith (MI)
Herger	Paul	Stearns
Hostettler	Royce	

## NOT VOTING—65

Ballenger	Gutierrez	Ortiz
Barr	Hastert	Quinn
Barton	Hayes	Radanovich
Becerra	Hilleary	Reyes
Berman	Hinchey	Riley
Blagojevich	Hinojosa	Rohrabacher
Blumenauer	Hoolley	Roukema
Bonilla	Houghton	Roybal-Allard
Bonior	Hyde	Sessions
Bono	Inslee	Slaughter
Burton	John	Solis
Callahan	Jones (OH)	Tauzin
Cantor	Kilpatrick	Thomas
Davis, Tom	Kind (WI)	Thurman
DeGette	Largent	Trafficant
Dicks	Lewis (KY)	Vitter
Doyle	Luther	Waters
English	Manzullo	Watkins (OK)
Everett	Miller, Gary	Weldon (FL)
Ford	Mink	Woolsey
Gallegly	Myrick	Wu
Gibbons	Napolitano	

□ 1426

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, due to complications with my voting card I was recorded as not voting in rollcall No. 3 on January 23, 2002. I ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted "yea" in this vote.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 3 on January 23, 2002 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my congressional district, I missed rollcall votes No. 2 and No. 3. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 2 and No. 3. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 2 and No. 3.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 1, Call of the House Quorum. Had I been present I would have voted "present."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 2, H.R. 700, the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001 (Concur in Senate Amendment). Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 3, H.R. 2234, the Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today, January 23, due to family considerations, I unfortunately was not able to vote on three rollcall votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted "present" on rollcall No. 1.

I also would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 2—reauthorizing a conservation program for Asian elephants and "yea" on rollcall No. 3—expanding the Tumacacori National Historic Park in Arizona.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for some of the legislative business scheduled for today, Wednesday, January 23. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 2, H.R. 700, the Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act and rollcall No. 3, H.R. 2234, the Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1762, ESTABLISHING FIXED INTEREST RATES FOR STUDENT AND PARENT BORROWERS

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-354) on the resolution (H. Res. 334) providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1762) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wrote an open letter to the President which I would review at this time.

"I urge you to submit a budget in February that recognizes and addresses the rapid increases in deficit spending. The need to raise the debt ceiling within the next few weeks and the new CBO projections showing budget deficits in

2002 and 2003 underline the challenges we face.

"While the weak economy has played a substantial part, overspending is the primary cause of the current problem. When the last budget limitation agreement was reached in 1997, the Congressional Budget Office projected Federal revenues of \$1.408 trillion for 2002 for a balanced budget. The actual figure was \$1.893 trillion, or 41 percent more than was projected."

So revenues are higher than expected.

"Unfortunately, spending grew even more—to \$2.003 trillion—enormously beyond the 1998 projections.

"We need to take a more serious" role and I would insert the letter in the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, January 22, 2002.

Hon. GEORGE W. BUSH,  
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I urge you to submit a budget in February that recognizes and addresses the rapid increase in deficit spending. The need to raise the debt ceiling within the next few weeks and new CBO projections showing budget deficits in FY 2002 and FY 2003 underline the challenges we face.

While the weak economy has played a substantial part, overspending is the primary cause of the current problem. When the last budget limitation agreement was reached in 1997, the Congressional Budget Office projected federal revenues of \$1.408 trillion for FY 2002 for a balanced budget. The actual figure was \$1.983 trillion, or 41% more than was projected. Unfortunately, spending grew even more—to \$2.003 trillion—enormously beyond our 1998 projections.

We need to take a more serious look at how we can prioritize spending in the FY 2003 budget, and make hard choices about which programs can be trimmed or eliminated. If we do not make decisions to restrain spending now, I am concerned that projected deficits will continue to grow to the great detriment of future generations of Americans.

I respectfully suggest that your leadership is necessary if we are to prioritize spending and thus limit deficit spending.

NICK SMITH,  
Member of Congress.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

## PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize our Nation's heroic men and women who are serving our country, our citizens, in the war on terrorism.

Following the unspeakable acts of terror on September 11 of last year, the President admonished our Nation to prepare for a long struggle, a military

and moral struggle, against terrorism. On Monday, I witnessed the departure of 25 young men and women reservists of the 388th U.S. Army Reserve unit in my hometown of Hays, Kansas. I watched the sacrifices of these families, of the young children who grabbed their dad's and mom's legs and the tears that are shed for moms and dads and friends and family and neighbors. These loved ones of our community have answered the call to duty, and America's war on terrorism has come home.

As we now look at the deployment of thousands of United States military forces in combat and in Afghanistan and elsewhere, we should remember and learn from those who have served us in the past. We have to do the right thing by these soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines, with proper preparation and readiness before they are deployed. I want to try to assure our families, those in Kansas and elsewhere, that we are doing the right thing to ensure the safe return and a healthy life for our servicemen and women.

Tomorrow morning, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Health will conduct a hearing to examine preventive procedures in place to protect health care of servicemen and women who have been deployed to Afghanistan. As chairman of this subcommittee, I will ask whether or not the lessons we learned and should have learned from our troop deployments in the Persian Gulf War have been integrated into current deployment procedures of the Departments of Defense and Veterans' Affairs.

Has sufficient priority been given to matters of health protection, prevention and monitoring of our troops?

Are our troops in Afghanistan deployed with the proper equipment, protective clothing, detection equipment, gas masks to fight a war in which chemical and biological weapons might be used?

Are our troops prepared to detect reliably the presence of chemical and biological weapons?

Are our troops trained to conduct effective military operations in an environment where chemicals or biological weapons may be used?

We will review and hear testimony from the current Department of VA and Defense, and we will hear how we have benefited from the knowledge and gained information from past mistakes.

□ 1430

The hearing will ask current and former officials of DOD and VA to review the roles they played in the Gulf War and how policy was formulated to deal with the known risks, as well as to discuss some of the problems later uncovered that were not anticipated in the immediacy of the deployment itself. We will be privileged to have two former United States Senators who conducted reviews and investigations on the Gulf War veterans. We will also

hear from advocates of veterans from the Gulf War, who will provide recommendations to ensure the health of today's troops.

As a subcommittee with jurisdiction over the VA health care system, and as a Member of Congress with a strong interest in and support of our military, we want this hearing to serve as a public record of our concerns about those being deployed in harm's way on foreign shores today. We must take steps necessary to ensure that these veterans have a healthy life when they return home.

I hope tomorrow's hearing will be informative for everyone and will lead us to better solutions for the concerns that arose after Desert Storm, Somalia, Kosovo, Bosnia, and other recent military operations.

The active duty and reservists, some 70,180 that have been called to serve in this war on terrorism, whether in Central Asia or elsewhere, will be veterans of the future. It is our responsibility as Members of Congress to help ensure that troop health is maintained and that our veterans return with the greatest possibility of leading a normal healthy life.

#### HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, I became aware of the threat that terrorism posed to American security and began to learn more about our Nation's preparedness. In the aftermath of September 11 last year, I gain not even the smallest amount of pleasure by saying "I told you so."

In late 1996, after several attacks on U.S. citizens and military personnel, I called government investigators into my office to request a study on America's ability to defend against terrorists. This was the start of what became a 5-year, 15-report series assessing our Nation's ability to combat terrorism. The first report by the General Accounting Office, or GAO, examined the Defense Department's ability to protect U.S. forces overseas and concluded that uniform security standards were needed to assure the safety of Americans around the world. Imagine my disappointment when a follow-up study dated this past July stated considerable risk remained and significant security and procedural problems persist.

In other reports issued during this period, GAO further cited additional shortcomings in our Nation's ability to combat terrorism. It called for better coordination and management, for better planning and training, for an increase in the number of real-world exercises, and for elimination of duplicative programs. GAO also repeatedly called for the implementation of a comprehensive threat-and-risk-assessment process to better quantify the

danger. Finally, and above all, it called for the President to design and implement a comprehensive national strategy to combat terrorism at home and abroad.

In response to these recommendations, I drafted legislative language to begin the regular disclosure of overall spending levels on combating terrorism programs. In March of last year, I introduced the Homeland Security Strategy Act of 2001 to address many of these concerns and warn of an impending threat. What I said then is still true today: we have no well-publicized, widely understood, comprehensive, government-wide strategy concerning the role of the United States Government in homeland security crisis and consequence management.

On a positive note, the President did take up my recommendation to designate a single person to be responsible for and to report on homeland security. A few other positive developments have occurred in recent months too. For example, Congress passed and the President has signed the USA PATRIOT Act to enhance the government's ability to collect intelligence about potential terrorist activities. Regrettably, these steps were taken only after the loss of life on September 11.

Meanwhile, our sons and daughters in uniform have achieved unprecedented success abroad in this struggle against terrorism. Through their sacrifice and selfless service we have destroyed al Qaeda's grip on Afghanistan, driven the Taliban from power, and disrupted al Qaeda's global operations.

Despite the existence of a most challenging foe, we have achieved success while putting less than 3,000 military personnel on the ground and in harm's way. We have achieved success by utilizing special tactics and sophisticated technology. B-2 bombers, for example, flying from Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri have placed precision ordnance on target with pinpoint accuracy. Army Special Forces personnel have often guided carrier-launched F-14 and F-18 strike aircraft on bombing runs. And Marines have worked alongside Army personnel in an unparalleled manner, supporting one another while clearing caves and bunkers throughout the mountain areas of the Afghan countryside. We have every reason to be proud of these accomplishments.

Yet, success notwithstanding, much still needs to be done. For starters, Osama bin Laden, Mullah Mohammed Omar, and other Taliban leaders and their associates remain at large and may be on one of any of the continents of the globe.

Nevertheless, to completely realize a successful fight against terrorism at home and abroad, several important and necessary improvements must be pursued. First, we must upgrade our intelligence, law enforcement, first responder, and military capabilities to effectively match the present and future threat.

Second, we must reorganize and coordinate our approach to homeland security at the Federal, State and local levels.

Third, we must improve the coordination of our law enforcement, intelligence, diplomatic, and military efforts.

The attacks of September 11 could have been avoided. Yet as I look toward the days ahead, I gain both strength and a sense of optimism in recalling the words of Thomas Paine, who wrote: "Those who expect to reap the blessings of liberty must undergo the fatigues of supporting it." Over time, we have shouldered the burden and met the challenges of our calling. We have done this because we had to; and with patience, persistence and faith, I am confident we will continue on this path. Our best days still lie ahead.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 234

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 234.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### EMPLOYEE AND RETIREE RESTORATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon my colleagues to use the power vested in them as the highest lawmaking body of this Nation to be problem solvers, resolvers of a crisis, and that is the financial crisis that is taking place in Houston, Texas, with the company called Enron and the enormous impact that it is having on both retirees and employees located around this Nation. I believe we can do it.

I think it is important that where the facts point, we will follow, and that we will not ignore the truth. But we must also be reminded that every time this Nation has faced a tragedy, the Federal Government has been there with strength and creativity and solutions. We can do no less now in responding to a crisis that may have both long-range and far-reaching impact.

Today, I will file the Employee and Retiree Restoration and Assistance Act

of 2002, which will prioritize restoring and assisting both the retirees and the laid-off employees of this company, because people have to be our number-one priority. I think Congress has to put as its number-one priority in this debacle to be able to make whole those innocent families who have been impacted. We have heard the stories, particularly from the retirees losing \$2 million, \$1 million, \$700,000, \$800,000, \$200,000, \$8,000; and we have been able to describe this as nothing smaller than a great tragedy.

I believe this Congress has the ability to do several things, and I would call upon them to do so. Cap the amount of company stock that individual employees can put in their retirement funds. That can be done immediately. Pass the Employee and Retirees Restoration and Assistance Act of 2002 to prioritize those individuals as being the first ones to receive reimbursement if and when individuals were found to have perpetrated inappropriate behavior or illegal behavior. Put the employees first.

Then, we should also find a way that the Federal courts can establish a fund in the New York bankruptcy proceeding so that laid-off Enron employees may be able to travel to New York from Houston to be able to watch the bankruptcy proceedings that they had originally asked to be held in Houston, Texas. This is allowed because we have done so under the Federal Judiciary when indigent petitioners are not able to travel long distances. In the alternative, we should try to provide home-based viewing of this particular proceeding for these employees who have been so hurt.

I just wish to make my colleagues aware of one story in the crisis, that of Janice Farmer, who spent 16 years in the natural gas industry, starting as Florida Gas Transmission, which later became a part of Enron, and who worked in the right-of-way department and also at the training center where people were trained to handle natural gas safety.

Janice retired from the Enron Corporation with nearly \$700,000 in Enron stock. This was her life savings. This was to be set aside for her and her grandchildren. She was proud to invest, and she lost her money.

This is just one of the many victims who have suffered because of the losses they have experienced. What I have been asked by those who live in Houston and elsewhere is that we do something for people first. This is where I believe this Congress can show itself well and proud, if the first act we do, the first legislative initiative that we pass will prioritize the needs of those Americans.

We have come through some very troubling times in the last year. Many of us have faced natural disasters, such as Tropical Storm Allison in Texas. Certainly nothing can compare itself to the September 11 tragedy. But America rose to the occasion, and our young

men and women continue to fight for our freedom and justice and equality in places far away. And as I close, Mr. Speaker, we now have another national tragedy, an American tragedy, one that I do not equate to September 11; but I simply say that this Congress has the ability to solve these problems if we work hard and we prioritize and stay focused on helping the people who have been hurt most.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we pass immediately the Employees and Retirees Restoration Assistance Act of 2002.

#### ENRON DEBACLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the public have been struggling with the issues surrounding the Enron debacle, the meltdown of this company and its impact on employees and on pension plans of people who were locked into their plans and could not escape at the time that insiders within the company were selling stock.

A whole range of reasons have been given as to why this was the rule; but in point of fact, a corporation simply made a decision that workers were going to be treated differently than management; that while the management could sell stock at any time, somehow the employee who chose to sell his or her stock would disrupt the market. The fact is probably that management sold much more stock than the employees hold, and it never disrupted the market. The reason for the disruption of the market around Enron is different than the sale of those stocks.

Today, we learned that Kmart employees suffer from the same handicap. While Kmart has been heading toward Chapter 11 bankruptcy for the last month or so, we find out that Kmart again has a provision very much like Enron, and that is that employees cannot sell their stock. In Enron, you could not sell the stock until you were 50. At Kmart, you could not sell it until you were 55. But if you chose to sell it, you would have to pay a very substantial, a very substantial penalty for the withdrawal of the employee contributions. This is even for vested individuals.

□ 1445

In spite of that, thousands of individuals are cashing in. They are paying a penalty when they sell their stock. Management is not paying a penalty when they sell their stock.

It is clear that we need for vested employees in a pension plan to have complete control over their assets. The idea of management contributing corporate stock is not a bad idea. The idea of corporations matching is not a bad idea. But for the vested employees, the bad idea is that they cannot control their holdings.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that will provide employee control over their assets of their pension plans once they are vested. It is important that this happen. As we see again today with the Kmart employees, had they had control over their plans, if they were not required to pay a penalty, they could have exercised the independent judgment that so many people say retirees must be able to exercise. One of the reasons we say we want Americans to have 401(k) plans, the supporters do, as opposed to Social Security, is they can exercise their judgment. But if these plans are prohibited, if pension plans are out of the control of workers, and they have no way of knowing what is happening within the corporation, then they really do not have the exercise of power over the assets that have been put away for them.

In the situation of Enron, not only do we have a corporation engaging in fraud and inside dealing, but the entity that was supposed to certify it to employees and other investors was engaging in the same fraud, the deceptions and the criminal behavior, I believe. So where does the employee go? Yet those employees were trapped in that pension system.

The same is true in Kmart. Kmart looks more like a classic bankruptcy case. They made a series of bad business judgments, lost market share, their competitors outfoxed them, and now they are having trouble and seeking protection of the bankruptcy courts. Yet they locked their employees in, or at least locked them in where the employee would have to consider, because once the employee in Kmart exercised their judgment to sell the stock that was contributed by the employer, they would pay a very hefty penalty, and then they would be prohibited from having any further contributions by the employer. That is not a system which puts value on the ability of the employee in a vested plan to make these decisions.

Mr. Speaker, it is also reported today that Sears requires their employees to hold on to their stock, although apparently not 100 percent of the stock, but to hold on to the stock. We see now that they are impacted in the same way in terms of their ability. What we are talking about here is the ability of individuals to rescue their retirement. As we saw in Enron, we have seen families and individuals and couples who have had their retirement destroyed by the criminal behavior of Enron and Arthur Andersen. They should not have that retirement destroyed by the bad business decisions of Kmart when they are in a vested plan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of our legislation to make sure that Americans have control over their pension plans and they cannot be locked down by their employer.

#### RATHER BE CALLED CHICKEN THAN MORON

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to start off the second session of the 107th Congress on a positive note, and take a moment to remind those listening when anthrax first hit our Capitol, there was a decision made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the Speaker, in conjunction with the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the minority leader, to move our employees out and close the House for a couple of days to see the difficulty that we faced and the problems with anthrax spores in the Capitol. I commend both gentlemen because they were concerned about the safety of the employees and the health and welfare of the people in their charge.

The headlines screamed chicken, and blamed the Speaker of the House for Congress abandoning our responsibilities. I call attention to today's headlines in USA Today, "Anthrax at Senate offices deadlier than first thought." My colleagues may remember that in the other Chamber there was bravado saying we are going to stay and work. We cannot believe the House Members would leave and run for cover. Let me repeat the headline. "Anthrax at Senate offices deadlier than first thought."

Mr. Speaker, let me read from the same paper. Greg Martin, Bethesda Naval Hospital, took samples from Congressional aides and used them to grow cultures in the lab. He is a medical professional working for the U.S. Government.

The words "weaponized" and "highly concentrated spores" were still days away from making their way into the headlines. But Greg Martin, a physician in the hospital's medical corps, became so alarmed that morning that he asked for beds to be reserved at Bethesda. He was expecting staffers to become ill from their exposure to anthrax.

Let me read more on why the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) was so concerned for the employees of the Federal Government, the children of American families who work in our Nation's Capitol.

Nasal swabs from the Daschle aides had been incubating overnight in the laboratory. Not enough hours had passed by usual research standards for cultures to grow. Martin did not expect to see anything out of the ordinary, but he was shocked. "I was horrified to see there was heavy growth on numerous plates. That is when it all hit home that we had an extensive exposure."

Mr. Speaker, the House made the right decision, and I said days later I would rather be called a chicken than a moron for staying and leaving the citizens of this Capitol city exposed to deadly bacteria until we were able to find out whether it was in our offices.

Let me take a moment, though, to commend the senior Senator from Massachusetts for saying to the Press Club, I want to raise taxes. He said what was

on the mind of many Democrats, but they were afraid to utter. They went on national talk shows and said, We think the President needs to figure out a solution for the recession. We think the President brought us to a recession, blaming the chief executive of this country for the recession but not offering their own solutions. But the Senator said it clearly. Let us raise taxes. Let us reverse the tax cuts, the same thing. Everyone now agrees.

Mr. Speaker, I have to commend him for his courage. I have to commend him for saying it like it is on the record, for people to compare and contrast the political parties and what their intents are for the future of this debate. American families are struggling. Businesses are struggling. People are frightened. Consumer confidence is down. The last thing we should do is raise taxes in a recession.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1961 decided when the recession looked bleak and our economy was teetering, he boldly suggested tax cuts, remarkably successful in those years. Today, a relative suggests that is not such a smart economic principle. That is great reflection.

I will stick with our course any day of the week. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, I salute the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) for addressing the economic needs of this country. We can throw fear into the hearts of citizens and make them scared with talk of gloom and doom. I hope one party stands on this high hill above the city and suggests a way for Americans to have confidence in their country, which we have displayed in our war against terrorism, and give this President the same kind of confidence and backing that he will need to bring us to an economic certainty, to bring us to a time when people feel good about the direction of this country.

#### ENRON/ANDERSEN SCANDAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I hope that we can begin this session of Congress in a spirit of cooperation by tackling some of the very serious domestic problems that face our country. I believe that we can learn from the repeated failures of last year when this Congress was unable to resolve with so many important issues, and from the several unproductive congressional sessions over the last several years. We can also learn from a rare and significant bipartisan success, namely was the completion of action on the new education law, just before the holidays, where members of both parties working together, developed a bill that offers great promise for improving the quality of American public education.

One of the issues which we should devote our energies now, and we should



work together to resolve, are those concerns, such as the use of tax shelters, brought to greater public attention through the Enron/Andersen scandal. Certainly, we should be concerned when we look at the Enron/Andersen scandal with the lawless conduct that allegedly occurred, and there are prosecutors exploring that as I speak. But we here in the Congress need to be equally concerned about conduct by Andersen, Enron, and others that may be lawful but is simply awful in its impact on America.

The Enron/Andersen scandal certainly demonstrates the error of many who have spoken in this House and who have insisted that a tax cut deregulation elixir is the cure for every ill afflicting America. Certainly Enron got plenty of that elixir. In recent years, they did not bother paying any income taxes whatsoever to support our great country. Rather in reviewing the conduct of Enron and Andersen, we learn much that appears to have been lawful but was awful in its impact on our country.

This scandal is about more than dealing with a lack of oversight, it turns on the deliberate decisions of some policymakers in Washington to overlook loopholes, shortcuts, back doors, exemptions and exceptions that riddle our laws, providing special protection and special opportunities to special interests that lobby here in Washington—to the detriment of blameless employees at Enron, Andersen and other companies, of retirees, of investors, and of those many taxpayers, who work hard to contribute their fair share to our country.

The Enron/Andersen scandal makes the case for long overdue reforms in many areas. One of those is the Abusive Tax Shelter Shutdown Act, which I have been urging Congress over three years to adopt. Too often major corporations use gimmicks similar to these offshore subsidiaries that Enron created as a scheme to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. This tax shelter legislation, which we voted on here on the House floor, suffered the consistent objection of companies like Andersen, who peddle their tax shelters to more than just Enron. There are plenty of other companies engaged in the same general type of abusive tax shelters that aided Enron.

Second, the debate demonstrates the need to reform our campaign finance laws. There is so much focus in the press on what people are doing with their campaign checks from Enron. The attention ought to be on whether anything meaningful will be done to reform the campaign finance system for all contributions. We are now two or three signatures away from a discharge petition forcing the Speaker to bring this issue to the floor for full and fair debate. We ought not to have to force him, this ought to be the first item up for consideration next week in this House.

A third area where prompt reform is definitely required is with reference to

retirement security. These blameless folks who lost their retirement savings in their 401(k) plan as a result of being locked in to relying on company stock by Enron management presents a problem that working together we can act on now before others suffer the same fate.

I hope that the leadership of this House and the Administration, both of whom have blocked reforms on campaign finance and abusive tax shelters, that they have learned from this outrageous, still unfolding scandal with Enron and with Andersen. If we approach these problems together learning from the mistakes of some, we can produce good legislation, do it, quickly but carefully, and thereby ensuring that no more similar scandals afflict American families.

□ 1500

#### QUESTIONING CREDIBILITY OF FEDERAL STUDIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am anxious to be back here with my colleagues. There are a number of different issues that we face in this upcoming year.

One of the issues that I want to talk about this afternoon, and I am going to talk about a number of different things, but one of the things that is very important to me is the credibility of Federal studies. I want to give all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle a very sad example of evidence that has been planted, planted evidence, just like in a criminal case where a police officer goes into the home of a suspect and plants a bag of marijuana. It is an effort to lie. That is what it is. It is lying about the evidence. That is exactly what has happened.

On a Federal study that was recently undertaken on three separate occasions, we had Federal employees who planted evidence in an effort to alter the result of a study involving an endangered species, the lynx. Let me go into a little more detail on the facts and let my colleagues determine for themselves, is this the way that we ought to run a so-called unbiased, fair study? And you ask the question and you answer the question: Should biologists, who have an agenda, go in and be involved and be allowed to make the decisions or be the ones who handle the evidence when they have obviously a biased agenda as to how that study ought to turn out?

The facts are this. In this country we undertook years ago the Endangered Species Act. It is an important act. It does a lot of important things. But as any act that has been enacted into law, there is always somebody who finds abuse, and there are always serious

questions and questions as to whether or not what the intentions of that act really were. Under the Endangered Species Act, we look out there for species, whose species are threatened or they are endangered. As we see those species, we go out and do studies. Or if we think species exist, we go out and we do studies to protect their habitat, to protect the area in which they live; we have actually seen one or two successful programs out of the Endangered Species Act; for example, the bald eagle. The bald eagle, that species and the preservation of that species, was approached with credible science.

Science is an important part of the preservation of these species. The science that is put forward must be credible. It has got to be truthful. You lose credibility regardless on which side of the aisle you are on, regardless of which side of the issue you are on, you lose credibility if you plant evidence. You lose credibility if you lie. You cannot do that. You have got to be truthful. Regardless of what those results of that study come out to be, you must be truthful.

Here is what happened. We had seven people involved. Several of those people were employees of the Federal Government. They were scientists. They were biologists. They were professionals. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, which oversees the responsibility of this and answers to the full Committee on Resources, as chairman of that committee, we depend very heavily upon the assessment and the findings of these biologists. These people are hired as professionals. These people are hired with academic credentials.

Unfortunately, in this case we had some biologists who had a different agenda. We had some scientists who had a different agenda. We had some wildlife State employees who had a different agenda. They were so driven by their agenda that they felt it was necessary to plant evidence. What evidence did they plant? One of the endangered species which we are looking very carefully at, we are determining whether it should be listed as endangered and what areas it should be listed as endangered, is the lynx. It looks very much like your household cat, bigger, more like a bobcat. In fact, the species is related to the bobcat, the lynx and the bobcat.

What happened was these scientists and these biologists, these are your employees, they work for us, for the Federal Government. They work for the people of this Nation. They do our work, to go out and determine what are the facts—just the facts, ma'am—what are the facts. These biologists were assigned to undertake a lynx study in two forests to determine whether or not there was any kind of proof of the habitat of lynx in these particular areas. This is very controversial, because if lynx were found to exist in these areas, very severe conditions are placed upon these forests.

Very severe conditions, restrictions on use. For example, if you had a ski area, my district in Colorado has all the ski areas in Colorado. If you had a lynx found on a ski area, you could shut the ski area down. You could shut down all the timber industry. You could shut down bike riders, mountain bikers. You could shut down people on the river. You could virtually shut the entire thing down for hundreds, maybe thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of square miles.

So finding the evidence of these things is a very critical element in our assessment to determine whether or not these severe restrictions should be put into place.

What do these biologists do? What do these Federal Government employees who have a fiduciary relationship to the people for whom they work, which are the people of the United States of America, what do they do? They go out, they secure some lynx hair and they plant lynx hair in different spots in the forests. Then they go out and, oh, they discovered the lynx hair that they planted and they submit that to the lab for the lab to determine whether or not it is lynx hair. They planted the evidence. That is exactly what they did. Their full intent was for that study to conclude that lynx existed in these forests, and therefore the natural consequence of that finding was that restrictions would be placed on these forests.

How did we find out about this? How did we find out about the lynx? The way we found out about it, we had a whistleblower. It is not because these biologists came forward and said, look, as they are now saying, all we really wanted to do was test the laboratory. Let me ask you, how credible would you find a police officer who planted evidence in a suspect's house and later on in the courtroom said, "Well, the only reason I planted evidence was to see whether the crime lab could determine that I planted it and that the suspect really didn't have that bag of marijuana. That is why I did that." How credible would you find that?

How credible do we find these biologists' story that the whole reason they planted this lynx hair in the forests was to test the laboratory? In fact, their lies, their planting of evidence, has hurt the credibility and endangers the fundamental honesty of the National Lynx Survey. I have had people that are very active environmentalists that are on fire about this. It hurts their cause. It hurts everybody's cause to have Federal employees go in and plant evidence. It is like a bad cop. Who suffers the most from bad cops? Sure, the suspect, but good cops. Good cops suffer when they have got a bad cop. Good biologists suffer when you have got a bad biologist, biologists who will plant information with the full intent to provide misleading information, to sway the conclusion of a supposedly verifiable study. This is very, very damaging, what has occurred.

I note that my good colleague from the State of Arizona, a very active member on the committee, very involved in this revelation that has come up as a result of a whistleblower, by the way, not the biologists coming and telling us, telling the lab, oh, by the way, we were just testing the lab. As a result of somebody who was leaving the government, retired, on the day of their retirement they could not live with it anymore, they revealed to the Forest Service, hey, you know what, we kind of cheated a little, we planted lynx hair out there in the forest so that the laboratory would say that there was evidence of lynx habitat.

By the way, do you know what the Forest Service did? If you were a cop, you would be in jail, by the way. What the Forest Service did was simply take these biologists off that particular study, will not give the names of these biologists, and gave them counseling, counseling for this kind of an offense that undermines the entire credibility of the National Survey.

Back to my colleague from Arizona, I appreciate the fact that he has joined me today and I intend to yield him time to further discuss what the ramifications of planted evidence on the National Lynx Survey are.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona such time as he may consume.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Colorado who has taken a leading role in this, and this should be of concern to every American, for what has been perpetrated on the American people can accurately be called biofraud.

People of good will can disagree on land use policy. People of good will can have different approaches to conservation and the environment. But always and forever, Mr. Speaker, the standard should be sound science.

I want to thank my colleague from Colorado for leading our subcommittee and as we serve together on the Committee on Resources, I look forward to hearings, but I think it only fair to put on notice those who would coddle a criminal element. This is not misguided behavior simply cured by counseling. This is not something that should remain confidential. Indeed, if there is another lament I have, it is a curious concern that some in government do not believe they are accountable to constitutional officers who are sent here to do the people's business.

Mr. Speaker, I would put those people with those misguided notions on notice today that I will work with my subcommittee chairman and I will work with the chairman of the full committee and I will work with this full House, if need be, if there are those who continue to stonewall the truth, I believe, quite reasonably, quite rationally, that we should bring people in under oath to the committee and if they continue to stonewall, this Congress should hold those people in contempt. I say that not in a reflex of rage

but in a calm, sober-minded fashion, because if we allow this kind of abuse to continue in our system, even as we lament what happens in stories of high finance, to pension funds, even as we attempt with the various committees of jurisdiction in this Congress to get to the bottom of business and accounting corruption, so too does this Congress have a responsibility to the American people, for their quality of life, for the true ascertainment of the biological integrity of the flora and fauna in our various national forests and the people of Colorado and Arizona and all of our States who love the land and make a living off the land as true stewards and true conservationists. This crime of biofraud should not go unnoticed, should not go unpunished.

I salute my colleague from Colorado because he understands with his background in law enforcement and the law and with a good dose of western, and let me enlarge that, American common sense and Yankee ingenuity, that we need to get to the bottom of this on behalf of all the American people, put a stop to biofraud, again amplify and adopt a notion of sound science and its application when it comes to something as crucial and as precious as our environment.

□ 1515

I appreciate the presumption of innocence for those who it is believed have committed a crime, but, again, I would reiterate to this House, to cover this up in some sort of victimology and saying there, there, counseling is fine, is in itself misfeasance and malfeasance of the stewardship of the land and the basic trust this government and its citizens deserve.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona. I might add that I, too, agree with the gentleman about presumption of innocence in regards to whether or not a crime has taken place.

But I should note that there is no presumption of innocence because these parties have made an admission of guilt as far as misdoing in the responsibilities and the fiduciary duties of their job, as the gentleman knows.

This is not an allegation we are making from the House floor about some biologists at the Forest Service. I know on the House floor allegations are made or that we want to investigate here or we want to investigate there. The facts are clear: These employees planted evidence. They have admitted to planting evidence.

The whistleblower is how we first found out about it. The Forest Service has disciplined, unfortunately, just by simply counseling. Any other job in America they would have been fired, and, frankly, I think criminal charges would have been filed by the local district attorney. But in this particular case the Forest Service counseled them and then kept it quiet. We only broke this loose about a month ago.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I appreciate the gentleman's knowledge, and we should

note that investigators continue to work on this case.

Let me just ask, are the perpetrators still in the employ of the Forest Service, receiving salaries from tax dollars, to the gentleman's knowledge?

Mr. MCINNIS. Reclaiming my time from the gentleman from Arizona, the answer to that is yes, they remain as employees of the Federal Government, in good standing, by the way, I might add. Number two, the Forest Service, to this point in time we have not been able to secure from them information as to what other studies these particular biologists have been involved in.

Because of the fact of the deeds that these biologists have committed, the admitted deeds of planting evidence in hopes of having a conclusion reached that lynx existed in these particular forests, because of the seriousness of these charges, it is my opinion that we should look at any work that these people have done to see whether or not they have also planted evidence in those cases.

As the gentleman from Arizona will recall, a few months ago in the City of Los Angeles they had a bad cop and he planted or fabricated evidence in many, many cases. They had to reopen every case that cop ever had his fingerprints on to see whether in fact, and, unfortunately, they found out he had, to find out if in fact that officer had altered evidence in those cases.

That is exactly what needs to happen here. But, unfortunately, the Forest Service thought it was appropriate just to counsel these employees, pat them on the back and tell them that they were bad boys and bad girls and they should behave more properly in the future and let it go at that.

Had we not found out about it, frankly, I am afraid we would see that alteration or planting of evidence would then be seen as somewhat of an acceptable practice with very little punishment by the controlling agency.

Mr. HAYWORTH. If the gentleman would yield further for a question, we have had a chance to discuss this off the House floor, but to make it a part of the record here today, in this House Chamber, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleague from Colorado, how he would characterize the response of the Forest Service? Has it been forthcoming, has it been begrudging, have we seen the type of attitude of how dare we question their disciplinary procedures?

How would the gentleman characterize the ambience or the governmental philosophy of the response of those at the Forest Service?

Mr. MCINNIS. At this point in time, reclaiming my time from the gentleman from Arizona, I should say the Forest Service, or the Department of Interior, or the Division of Wildlife in the State of Washington, none of these agencies were forthcoming in advising the United States Congress, more specifically the committees that have direct responsibility over these issues,

advising us that in fact false evidence had been planted in a very critical study and it altered or could have altered the results of that study. So that information was not provided. We dug that information out.

However, once the information was located or provided to us, then I can tell you the new head of the Department of Agriculture, Ann Veneman, the head of the National Forest Service and the Secretary of Interior have been very cooperative.

To the extent they have not yet given us those names, I am going to get those names and I am going to release them to the public. I think the public has a right to know the bad cop. In Los Angeles they put that name out real quickly, because they wanted people who dealt with this cop to know they had a bad cop. We need to know this here, too.

But to this point in time, they have been cooperative, the heads of the agencies. We have not, in my opinion, found that same form of cooperation at lower levels. In other words, we are finding a great deal of resistance obviously by the biologists themselves. They know they are in a lot of hot water and so on.

So, yes, we have had cooperation. We have a number of investigators in the field and we hope in our subcommittee hearing which is coming up to pull out further cooperation if it is not forthcoming.

Mr. HAYWORTH. I thank my friend for the time. I would simply say I look forward to joining my colleague from Colorado for those subcommittee hearings.

But I also think it is important for purposes of full disclosure to the American people, it is interesting, political scientists put a word on what my friend describes, where you may have a philosophical and cultural change at the top, but those at the different levels of bureaucracy are somewhat reluctant to help deal with these policy solutions or even feel that they are accountable for helping in that regard. The political scientists call it bureaucratic inertia.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleagues today on the floor, let us take away that value-neutral title. Anyone who withholds information, as far as I am concerned, is complicit in a crime and part of a coverup, and it is the duty of our subcommittee and the full committee and this entire House in legitimate government oversight to work with my colleague from Colorado.

I would simply say, Mr. Speaker, to any employee who believes they have a higher calling than sound science or accountability to the taxpayers of this country and the citizens of this Nation and duly elected constitutional officers, they should go on notice: Their days are numbered and we will get to the bottom of this on behalf of all the American people, because the people have the right to know.

Mr. MCINNIS. I thank the gentleman from Arizona. I might point out to my

colleagues here, what we are talking about has implications for millions of people. When you close down a forest in the West, remember that in the West we have huge quantities of public lands. In the East you have very little public land. In fact, in many of your States your public lands are the lands where the county courthouse sits. Oh, we have the Shenandoah Park and the Florida Everglades, but for the most part in the East you have no public lands.

In the West we are totally and completely dependent upon public lands. All of our power, our highways, our lifestyle, our recreation, our farms, our ranches, our water, everything is fully dependent upon the Federal lands.

There are ways that you can shut us off. There are ways that you can shut down human existence in the West. One of them is through these endangered species. There has been a much higher priority given to endangered species, as you know, than human species on a number of occasions. In some cases I think there is some justification for that.

But under these circumstances, what has happened is if you found evidence of a lynx, and in fact that endangered species never existed in that particular area, or the habitat is not in existence, but because of planted evidence, because Federal employees lied, hundreds of thousands of people who depend on the public lands or thousands and thousands of people who have private lands that are impacted by the endangered species, and remember, endangered species regulations do not just apply to public lands, they apply to private lands, their lives could be affected in a very negative fashion, a loss of huge value of their holdings or their lifestyles or their work.

So the ramifications of planting this evidence are just as serious as if a cop came into the gentleman from Arizona's office and planted a bag of cocaine and then turned you in. You can imagine the public outcry for your resignation because they found cocaine in your office. The ramifications are huge. And it is same thing here. The ramifications of this false and planted information are devastating if deployed in the way that these biologists intended.

Mr. HAYWORTH. If my friend would yield, I want to thank him for putting the proper perspective on this, Mr. Speaker, because from time to time there are those who will portray any instance of wrongdoing as being somehow an issue decided because of the person's naivete or confusion and that there would be no harm.

My colleague from Colorado points out quite correctly that while public land is important in all of our 50 States, public land is such a fact of life west of the Mississippi, and particularly in the Southwest, where in my Congressional district, the Sixth Congressional District of Arizona, we have some counties that the land mass is 95

percent government-controlled. Indeed, one county, Gila County, Arizona, less than 3 percent of the land is private land.

And this is not some esoteric imagining. This is a reality for the people of the West who, time and again, have proven to be good stewards of the land, who, because of a unique circumstance in applying for statehood, had to confer to the Federal Government over half of their lands as a dowry, if you will, or as a condition for statehood.

It sets up a different dynamic than we see here on the eastern seaboard. It sets up a dynamic with which many Americans in major cities in the East or the Midwest may not be familiar, indeed, a dynamic that some in fact in western major cities may not be familiar with.

But this has a direct harm on American citizens, particularly in the rural West, and it is not a noble and misguided action.

Indeed, we see that in the newspapers today with the arrival of the American Taliban, John Walker Lindh, and the spin that somehow a young person meant well, but they were naive, ignoring the fact that young Americans younger than John Walker Lindh put on the uniform of this country to defend this country, and yet in the popular culture with the defeatist notions blaming America first, you get this incredible spin, and, quite frankly, this deviant public psychology that will explain away any and all crimes.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Colorado and I and other members of this subcommittee will get to the bottom of these crimes that have been committed against the American people. And, no, this was not a naive misjudgment deserving of counseling, any more than the actions of the so-called American Taliban are things to be excused. They are both crimes against this country. And how horrible it is that the perpetrators of this crime were ostensibly working on behalf of the American people and to this day are paid with the hard-earned tax money of the American citizens.

We will make it clear that sound science must be restored and a new sense of ethics must come to our pursuit of conservation and our preservation of our environment. In that way, people of good will, even though there may be disagreements on public policy, can at least work from sound scientific data, and in the public arena and in this Chamber and in the give and take of community control can come up with sound solutions, rather than having the misguided folks who believe the ends absolutely justify the means, who would even take criminal action to appeal to their misguided notion of what the greater good might be.

It has been said, Mr. Speaker, we are a nation of laws and not of men, but men must faithfully execute the laws of this country. And in their wisdom our founders gave this branch of government, the legislative branch, legiti-

mate oversight of those executive agencies who from time to time might forget their scope and mission, might engage in misfeasance and malfeasance.

With my colleague from Colorado at the helm our subcommittee, I have every confidence that we will get to the bottom of this, and it will make a difference on behalf of the American people. I yield back to my friend.

Mr. MCINNIS. I thank the gentleman from Arizona. The gentleman is correct. These biologists lied. There is no way around it. These were Federal employees who lied. They have admitted to their lie. They planted evidence.

The purpose for which they planted this evidence was to alter the National Lynx Survey. They wanted to alter it in such a way, in my opinion, that they wanted to show the existence of an endangered species in a forest, which in fact no previous evidence has been found that that possibly endangered species had habitat in that area. That is the whole intent.

Now, what they are saying today is they just wanted to test the laboratory. You can imagine, to my colleague from Arizona, if you put a gun in your belt and walked through the metal detector at the airport and then explain to the officers that captured you, I just wanted to test your metal detector, that is why I walked through with a gun. Or a cop who plants evidence who says I just wanted to test the laboratory, the crime lab, to see if they could find that I planted the evidence and not the poor suspect who could face years in prison, point number one.

□ 1530

The second point I would make with the gentleman is, the gentleman speaks of the national media. Can we imagine what the national media would be doing with this story if, in fact, the facts were reserved. If, in fact, somebody had gone in and actually taken a live lynx or taken evidence out of the forest so that it appeared that no endangered species existed in that area, to me, that would be completely intolerable. But it would be on the front page of, certainly, The New York Times and certainly The Washington Post and certainly the Miami Herald and all of the papers in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

This story is being brushed aside in some camps. It is our responsibility. I say to my colleague from the State of Arizona, under the subcommittee of which I am chair and of which the gentleman is an active member, it is our responsibility, regardless of the Robin Hood mystique that may be placed by some media outlets on these individuals, it is our responsibility to make it known that Federal biologists have a fiduciary responsibility, which has been violated through their lies, which they have admitted to, through their planting of evidence, which they have admitted to, and have them answer to the consequences of their actions.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. As we were hearing a recitation of different analogies and actual events, whether it be the Los Angeles cop gone bad, or a variety of other stories, I thought about the conduct of those who have come in this institution before; and when my colleague and I were still in private life, I can remember reading as an American citizen of the Abscam investigation and, indeed, a Member of this House, who was caught red-handed on videotape pocketing proceeds, ill-gotten gains, held a press conference and said, I was just conducting my own investigation. As absurd as that denial was then, it is equally absurd to have these bio-frauds claiming the same thing and, worse still, the management of the agency saying, well, you need some counseling. You can continue to work here in good standing, but you need some counseling.

No. What needs to happen is that the rule of law must be maintained and the sacred trust of those who would work on behalf of the taxpayers must be restored. I salute my colleague for taking the lead on this. I pledge to him and, Mr. Speaker, to this House, and to those I represent, that we will find out what has transpired and we will make the changes necessary.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the gentleman, we have heard a lot of discussion about the Enron Corporation and a lot of attention has been paid to the Enron Corporation, and the shredding, not only at Enron, but Arthur Andersen, the shredding of evidence. They are there destroying evidence. In this particular case which, by the way, could impact hundreds of thousands of people, evidence was not shredded, it was created, falsely created and then planted as to affect the result of the study.

So I appreciate the gentleman. What I intend to do here is read for the RECORD, unless the gentleman has any further comments, I would like to read for the RECORD a letter issued by the chairman of the whole committee and myself as chairman of the Subcommittee on Forest and Forest Health, a letter sent to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Dear Secretaries:

"We are alarmed and outraged by the findings of a recent Forest Service investigation regarding the lynx recovery survey, which concluded that hair samples from Canadian lynx had been illicitly "planted" on three known occasions by officials in the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. While we commend the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service for investigating the matter and bringing it to Congress's attention, we believe the investigation's findings raise other fundamental issues and questions that have not yet been satisfactorily answered. Notably, it calls into question

the very credibility and the integrity of broader lynx surveys. Given the extraordinary impact that the lynx recovery program will have on the management of national forests throughout the West and around the Nation, the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service should immediately resolve these outstanding issues.

"First, we believe that simply reassigning culpable individuals is a grossly inadequate punishment, given the magnitude of this offense. While the investigation may, in fact, be correct in concluding that these incidents do not rise to the level of criminality, a finding we reserve judgment on until we have the opportunity to thoroughly review the facts and the relevant laws, these offenses minimally amount to professional malfeasance of the highest order. Whatever the reason, these individuals appear and have admitted to knowingly and willfully planted false evidence that, if unexposed, would have had immense implications on any number of management decisions. Even if not criminal, again, an issue we reserve judgment on, this unethical behavior runs afoul of even the most lackadaisical standard of professional conduct. As such, we believe these individuals should be terminated immediately if their guilt is verifiable. We have every confidence that if a Federal employee buried or otherwise concealed legitimate evidence pointing to the existence of a lynx on a national forest, their termination would be swift and sure. This incident should be treated no differently. Federal land managers simply cannot be allowed to obstruct a process of this size and this consequence with relative impunity.

"Second, we believe the nature of these improprieties dictates an immediate and a thorough review of all of the data acquired during the course of the lynx survey. A December 13 Forest Service memo to Congress detailing this incident asserts that survey coordinators feel the integrity of the overall lynx sampling effort is being maintained. But the memo offers nothing to support those findings. Has the Forest Service attempted to independently verify the scientific authenticity of previously identified lynx samples found in other regions? Can the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service say with any level of certainty that any other lynx samples were not planted in a similar manner? If the answer to either of these questions is no, how can the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service guarantee Congress and the public that the national lynx recovery effort is grounded in science rather than in the fraudulent behavior of some unscrupulous field officers.

"Ultimately, the credibility of the lynx survey is now hanging by a thread. The Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to demonstrate the propriety of other samples before it uses the lynx survey to make sweeping land management decisions.

"As your internal audit of this situation moves forward, we intend to ask the General Accounting Office to conduct its own parallel probe of these incidents. In addition, at this time we are planning on holding oversight hearings before the Forests and Forest Health Subcommittee early next year," that is this year, "to ensure that this unfortunate occurrence is satisfactorily remedied."

The reason I read this into the RECORD is, one, I wanted the letter submitted for the RECORD, as the gentleman from Arizona mentions, but I also want to point out that this notes several of the points that the gentleman has brought up. The gentleman has stated, I think in explicit terms, exactly what the concern is we have here, and that is, we have to depend on credibility. We cannot risk having scientists who make these kinds of decisions planting the evidence. It is not right. It is a lie. It ought to face the consequences.

Mr. Speaker, I will include for the RECORD at this time the aforementioned letter.

DECEMBER 17, 2001.

ANN M. VENEMAN,  
*Secretary, Department Agriculture, Washington, DC.*

GALE A. NORTON,  
*Secretary, Department of Interior, Washington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY VENEMAN AND SECRETARY NORTON: We were alarmed and outraged by the findings of a recent Forest Service investigation regarding the lynx recovery survey, which concluded that hair samples from Canadian lynx had been illicitly "planted" on three known occasions by officials in the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. While we commend the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service for investigating the matter and bringing it to Congress' attention, we believe the investigation's findings raise other elemental issues and questions that have not yet been satisfactorily answered. Notably, it calls into question the very credibility and integrity of the broader Canada lynx survey. Given the extraordinary impact that the lynx recovery program will have on the management of national forests throughout the West and around the nation, the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service should immediately resolve these outstanding matters.

First, we believe that simply reassigning culpable individuals is a grossly inadequate punishment given the magnitude of this offense. While the investigation may in fact be correct in concluding that these incidents do not rise to the level of criminality—a finding we reserve judgment on until we have the opportunity to more thoroughly review the facts and relevant laws—these offenses minimally amount to professional malfeasance of the highest order. Whatever the reason, these individuals appear to have knowingly and willfully planted false evidence that, if unexposed, would have had immense implications on any number of management decisions. Even if not criminal—again, an issue we reserve judgment on—this unethical behavior runs afoul of even the most lackadaisical standard of professional conduct. As such, we believe these individuals should be terminated immediately if their guilt is verifiable. We have every confidence that if a federal employee buried or otherwise con-

cealed legitimate evidence pointing to the existence of a lynx on a national forest, their termination would be swift and sure. This incident should be treated no differently. Federal land managers simply cannot be allowed to obstruct a process of this side and consequence with relative impunity.

Second, we believe the nature of these improprieties dictates an immediate and thorough review of all the data acquired during the course of the lynx survey. A December 13 Forest Service memo to Congress detailing this incident asserts that "survey coordinators feel the integrity of the overall lynx sampling effort is being maintained," but the memo offers nothing to support these "feelings." Has the Forest Service attempted to independently verify the scientific authenticity of previously identified lynx samples found in other Regions? Can the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service say with any level of certainty that other lynx samples were not "planted" in a similarly surreptitious manner? If the answer to either of these questions is no, how can the Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service guarantee Congress and the public that the national lynx recovery effort is grounded in science, rather than in the fraudulent behavior of unscrupulous field officers.

Ultimately, the credibility of the lynx survey is now hanging by a thread. The Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service have an obligation to demonstrate the propriety of other samples before it uses the lynx survey to make sweeping land management decisions.

As your internal audit of this situation moves forward, we intend to ask the General Accounting Office to conduct its own parallel probe of these incidents. In addition, at this time we are planning on holding oversight hearings before the Forests and Forest Health Subcommittee early next year to ensure that this unfortunate occurrence is satisfactorily remedied.

Sincerely,

SCOTT MCINNIS,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, Committee on Resources.*

JIM HANSEN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Resources.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). The Chair would caution all persons in the gallery to refrain from all conversations. The acoustics in the chamber are such that these carry and make it impossible to hear those speaking. Would all persons in the gallery please refrain from further conversation.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am going to move to another subject, but I will be happy to yield to the gentleman if he wants to conclude.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado. I appreciate the encyclopedic nature of the letter to the Forest Service. I would just reiterate, it is a question of sound science; but even more basic than that, it is a question of trust. We will work at the subcommittee level, at the full committee level, and, indeed, in this House of Representatives to ensure that the American people can trust those who are in the service of this government to rely on sound

science and to understand their fiduciary role to the American people and to our public lands.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Arizona. I would also say to the gentleman that there are a couple of other subjects here I intend to discuss, and I would invite the gentleman to participate as well, because I know the gentleman from Arizona has some very strong feelings.

First of all, let me tell my colleagues that in the last few days, I cannot believe what I have been reading, but I have been reading in world press and national press and even local press about some question of the treatment of our prisoners, the al Qaeda prisoners that we are now holding in Cuba. I cannot believe this. These are people whose entire cause is to destroy our society; and frankly, they did a pretty good job of it. Four or 5,000 people, they murdered them. That is what it was. In cold blood, regardless of their nationalities, regardless of their faith, regardless of whether they were military or nonmilitary; we all know what I am talking about on September 11. These people declared war against the United States of America.

And now, as prisoners in Cuba, I can assure my colleagues that, one, they have better clothing than they have ever had. They have all been provided with their religious book, the Koran, so that they can study that if they wish. They are being fed better than they were being fed in probably years. They are receiving better health care than they have ever received in their home countries that they came from.

This is how we treat our prisoners. We are giving these people treatment that I would say if it were in reverse, first of all, they said very clearly what they were going to do with American prisoners. At the very beginning, the leaders of the Taliban said that they looked forward to a fight with America because they wanted to capture some young American soldiers and they were going to skin them alive. Skin them alive and ship the corpses back to us. That is what they were going to do with their prisoners. Now, the International Red Cross, which plays holier than thou, which, by the way, ought to clean up their own books, in my opinion, thinks that they have some kind of overriding legal jurisdiction to condemn the United States in the treatment of these prisoners in Cuba.

These people are nasty people. Of course we do not allow them to sit down with their fellow prisoners and communicate. Of course we have them in handcuffs and shackles. Of course we put them in orange outfits so that if they were to escape, they are much more easily identified. Of course we do not put them in Nikes so that they cannot. It is like any other prisoners, we put them in sandals or, in some cases barefoot, so that if they were to attempt an escape, they cannot move very far.

I am astounded at the political spin that is being put on by some of these media outlets that somehow the United States has shirked its responsibility to these prisoners and to these detainees. As we know, they are not prisoners of war, because we know what the International Red Cross would like us to do, and that is to declare that these detainees in Cuba are declared prisoners of war. Because once they are declared prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, all they have to tell us is their name, rank, and serial number or whatever identification. That is it. They do not have to tell us about any upcoming terrorist attacks. And as we can see now, with Johnny Walker, the gentleman who, well, excuse me, I mistakenly referred to Mr. Walker as a gentleman. He is a war criminal, in my opinion.

But the fact is, we now see some of the national media starting to put a spin, and some of the liberal organizations putting a spin on this that this Johnny Walker should have been advised in the battlefield, right after they killed that American CIA agent, that young man with a family, by the way, right after they killed him, that when they captured this Johnny Walker, they should have advised him that he had the right to see an attorney, that he needs to know anything he says could be used against him in a court of law. They wanted Miranda rights on the battlefield. That is where this political spin is going.

We have every right to question those detainees in Cuba to determine where the next terrorist attack is coming from. As the gentleman knows, just this morning it was revealed to the American people that one of the detainees has advised us that the embassy in Yemen has been targeted for an attack on the embassy, and they have now evacuated the embassy. We would not get that information if it were up to the International Red Cross. I am astounded by the behavior of the International Red Cross. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona to add to this.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, because we need to make comments on this, especially the notion that we would designate these illegal combatants, to whom we refer now as detainees, as prisoners of war. Understand an even more diabolical implication, if they were regarded as prisoners of war. That would mean eventual repatriation to their various nations. Our Commander in Chief stood at this podium in the well of this House, in the wake of the attacks of September 11 and made clear to us, this is a new kind of war.

□ 1545

Yes, there are categories which we can recognize in terms of international law. There are illegal combatants involved in this war, as my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), pointed out, as was brought

home to us with crystal clarity on September 11. Law-abiding citizens going about their daily activities were wantonly and brutally attacked at the cost of at least 3,000 American lives in New York, civilian personnel. With the cost of combined military and civilian personnel in the hundreds here, within 5 miles of this location at the Pentagon.

For the left wing media, I should also note for fairness, I received an e-mail from a British couple. I jokingly call them my British cousins because they take an interest in our constitutional Republic, and they come to visit quite often. They e-mailed my office today saying, Congressman, do not believe the prattle of the leftist press and the British tabloids. John Bull, the British citizenry, is with you. And how sad it is that the whole notion of the media culture has turned from keeping a journal, a chronicle of events to a realm of advocacy where opinions, no matter how aberrant, no matter how ultimately harmful are entertained and given quarter as if they have intellectual integrity.

Let me say this, Mr. Speaker, to those who would champion the rights of the butchers who oppose this country, the detainees who have told their guards when they have a chance they will kill more Americans, the detainees who have attempted to bite and with whatever weapons they have, their own hands, their own guile, try to harm American citizens, let me ask those who would champion in misguided notion their rights as if they were American citizens, how do you explain it to the orphans of September 11?

I mentioned earlier an attack occurred in close proximity to this citadel of freedom, this Capitol dome, at the Pentagon on that same horrible date.

I have heard stories of elementary children who lost their fathers, who today are affected with conditions that will follow them the rest of their lives. And as our Secretary of Defense has pointed out, as my colleague from Colorado has pointed out, we are treating these detainees who have vowed death to America, we have treated them more humanely than they would ever consider treating us. They have given them balanced meals. We have taken care of hygienic needs, and yes we have even entitled them to worship and assembly, which in some free nations where Americans now find themselves, in terms of military personnel, their right to freely worship according to the dictates of their own conscience is prohibited. And let me make it very clear, Mr. Speaker, to that group of misguided miscreants so enveloped in a doctrine of defeatism that they once again would blame America first, do you not remember what transpired on September 11?

Let me put it in some perspective for you. For the first time in modern history, for the first time in 200 years, our Nation was attacked by a foreign power within the continental United



States resulting in the death of innocents in an act of war. And this new type of war does not need the culture of victimology or the plaintive plea, why do they hate us, or all the other pop psychology and social, pathological causation reasons that those in the parlors or in the opinion journals should state.

We have a right to civil defense. We have a right to national survival, and those who are enemies of this Nation will pay a price. And, if necessary, if public opinion in Europe goes so awry, if the culture has changed so greatly on behalf of some of our so-called allies, then, Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely certain the American Nation is willing to go it alone.

And to those who think that we are somehow to blame, perhaps they should pay a visit to some of the terrorist states, see what freedom of worship, what freedom of assembly, what freedom of speech they would enjoy in those environments and then report back to the United States if they survive.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to wrap this up very quickly by saying to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), your points are very valid.

The United States will do it alone if it is necessary. But the reason the United States will not have to do it alone is because our friends and our neighbors and our acquaintances in Europe know that these acts of terrorism could be committed against them as well.

The International Red Cross is completely naive about the realities of what they are trying to do and the spin they are trying to put this thing on. I say I am gravely disappointed in the International Red Cross which, frankly, at times in the past has enjoyed a good reputation. The National Red Cross has had their reputation tarnished with their Victims Fund, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) knows. Now we have the International Red Cross trying to put on a spin.

I want to move quickly and I would be happy to yield the gentleman a few minutes. We have about 9 minutes remaining. I would like to talk about this upcoming session. I noted that the previous speaker spoke about bipartisanship on the education bill. I was proud of that.

We got a good bill out of here. We used bipartisanship. But there are some issues of which there are fundamental differences; and the fact that we cannot reach bipartisan support on some of these issues reflects the fundamental belief that some of us have. The fundamental belief of which I am speaking, which we are going to address here in the next few weeks, is the Democratic Party desire to raise taxes in this recession and the Republican desire to cut the taxes. Not raise taxes in this situation.

One of the leading speakers for the Democratic Party said just last week that the death tax, a tax which has no rational basis in our taxing system, the death tax was only put into our system to punish people who had been successful in our society, to punish the families, the Rockefellers and the Fords back around the turn of the last century; that is why this thing was placed into effect. Now, as you know, if you own a truck, a dump truck, a pickup and a bulldozer you are now in the death tax range. The leading Democratic spokesman said we should continue the death tax and we should immediately increase taxes by not allowing the people the tax cuts they have been promised in a recessionary period.

As the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) said earlier on on this very House floor, he made the statement that President Kennedy, in the recession that President Kennedy faced, said this is not the time to raise taxes. This is time to put money in the pockets of consumers, the people that earn it. It is not our money. We take it from our citizens. We bring it here, and the citizens much more effectively spend that money.

This is a policy disagreement. Do not let people sugar coat it by telling you we ought to be bipartisan; we ought to agree to raise your taxes, America. Or maybe sugar coat it and not call it a tax raise. But really, we will not give you the tax reductions you deserved.

In other words, it is going to Safeway with a coupon that says you get 25 cents off Cheerios, and when you get there, Safeway says, well, we will not honor the coupon anymore. So we did not really raise the price of Cheerios by 25 cents, but we will not honor the coupon we just gave you. That is not what Safeway does. Safeway is a good store, but you get the point.

I will yield the balance of my time, which is probably about 4½ minutes or so, for the gentleman to make comments about this tax issue.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Colorado.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that I am honored to join my colleague not only in membership on the Committee on Resources but also on the Committee on Ways and Means, the committee with jurisdiction over the tax code, the committee that shepherded through the tax relief plan that our President asked for and the American people received earlier this year, and then worked hard, not once, but twice, to deliver an economic security package that, sadly, in the other Chamber has yet to see the light of day. And I appreciate my colleague commenting on it.

I think this is important, too, because it seems that some leaders on the other side, regardless of Chamber, have a problem not so much with the Republican Party but with members of their own party. We have heard of many Democrats joining with us in a bipartisan fashion regardless of their economic philosophy, whether they adhere

to the notion of John Maynard Keynes or whether they join us in the supply-side notion that at a time of economic downturn taxes must be reduced. Why? Because the economy needs to grow and people need more of their own money to save, spend, and invest. And the American people, Mr. Speaker, have gotten wise to the tired old argument that tax relief only benefits the rich.

Indeed, if you look more closely, the top 1 percent of income earners in the United States shoulder 36 percent of the tax burden. The top 5 percent take over 70 percent of the collective tax burden. The fact is, as our friend from Florida pointed out earlier today, as a Democratic chief executive, the late President Kennedy said, a rising tide lifts all boats.

Economic opportunity is important for all the American people. And so I am encouraged, Mr. Speaker, in the fact that the President of the United States has come and insisted on trying to change the tone in Washington. It resulted in a bipartisan education bill. Some people remain tone deaf when it comes to the question of taxation. But I take heart from the fact that those who have seen to oppose us and whose inaction lead unnecessarily, I believe, to holiday season of suffering, and how is this for irony? The very people who some on this Hill claim to champion suffered at their hands because of inaction on an economic security package brought to this floor not once, but twice, a compromise worked out with interests of the other party. And yet, hope springs eternal, and we will come back again.

But the American people understand, as my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS), understands, as Members of both Houses, from both parties understand, the key to economic vitality is growth, and that growth is expressed by people having their own money to save, spend and invest, making their own decisions to fuel the economic engine so vital to not only our economic security but also to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, with that I yield back to my friend, the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note and repeat again, this is not the time to raise taxes. And I urge those members of the Democratic Party who are active in the party leadership structure to counsel those members of the party not to raise taxes. This hurts all American people in a recessionary period. This is not the time for the Democrats to raise taxes on the American people. We are in a recession. Those dollars need to stay in the pockets of our citizens.

#### REMEMBERING PAUL FANNIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to a great American and great Arizonan. It is my sad duty, Mr. Speaker, to report to the House of Representatives that former United States Senator and former Arizona Governor Paul Fannin passed away during our district work period and holiday recess. We laid him to rest in Arizona last week.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Fannin, a native of Arizona, a success in business, chose to move from the arena of business to elected office in the year of my birth, 1958. Sworn in as Governor in 1959, he served 3 terms; and then upon ascension of our favorite son, Barry M. Goldwater, to the nomination of his party for President of the United States, Paul Fannin ran and was elected to the United States Senate.

In our history of Arizona only two have served our State both as Governor and United States Senator. Paul Fannin's place in history is assured. And yet when people think of Arizona and think of Goldwater and Udall and John Rhodes, they would be wise to add the name of Paul Fannin to the pantheon of political giants from our State.

□ 1600

It was Paul Fannin in the late 1950s, before it was politically correct to understand the role of international cooperation and cross border cooperation and to reach out to the Mexican State of Sonora for the Sonora Arizona conference, which is now more than 40 years old, not in a diminution of sovereignty for either State or their respective Nations, but for the Nation, that people can understand and coexist and prosper through trade and cooperation. And, indeed, during his time as governor, that may remain as Paul Fannin's greatest contribution to the State of Arizona.

As United States Senator, coming here to Washington, it was the tenacity of Paul Fannin, working with, at that time, the Senate President pro tempore Carl Hayden and Barry Goldwater and John Rhodes and Mo Udall to bring the Central Arizona Project from the drawing board to life, the reality that water is necessary to make the desert bloom would be there, for jobs and for quality of life. Paul Fannin worked tirelessly to see that that was done.

Senator Fannin also worked tirelessly on behalf of the first Americans. So often the first Americans, our American Indians, become the forgotten Americans. Paul Fannin worked to maintain their sovereignty, to maintain their treaty rights. In fact, Paul Fannin worked in a bipartisan way for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York. Indeed, stories recount how Senator Kennedy would come in unannounced into the back of Paul Fannin's suite of offices and work on Native American issues.

His is a living legacy for the State of Arizona and for this Nation; and

though we say good-bye to him at age 94, we will not forget his contributions to our way of life, and encompassing all of that was Paul Fannin the person.

As a private citizen, I had the privilege of being involved in Rotary International and being in the same club, Phoenix 100, as Paul Fannin. And upon our first meeting I said, sir, please help me with the protocol. I am confused. How should I properly address you? Should I call you Senator? Should I call you Governor? He answered, oh, JD, just call me Paul. In an endeavor where many of us have an excessive dose of self-esteem, where the people's business can often take a back seat to headlines and photo opportunities and press conferences, the living legacy of Paul Fannin is that of a humble public servant; and though we bid him farewell at age 94, his contributions to this country and to the State of Arizona will last forever.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Mr. DICKS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. DOYLE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of a death in the family.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of personal reasons.

Mr. KIND (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of family matters.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of illness.

Mr. ORTIZ (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of important business for the district.

Ms. SOLIS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and January 24 on account of official business in the district.

Ms. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of en route from the district.

Mr. LUTHER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 12:30 p.m. and the balance of the week on account of family matters.

Mr. BALLENGER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of meeting with constituents on economic development matters in the 10th district of North Carolina.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Mr. ENGLISH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. EVERETT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in the district.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. AKIN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today and January 29.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, January 24.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, January 24.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HAYWORTH, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 392. An act to grant a Federal charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 990. An act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to improve the provisions relating to wildlife conservation and restoration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1099. An act to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1400. An act to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to extend the deadline for aliens to present a border crossing card that contains a biometric identifier matching the appropriate biometric characteristic of the alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1622. An act to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1637. An act to waive certain limitations in the case of use of the emergency fund authorized by section 125 of title 23, United States Code, to pay the costs of projects in response to the attack on the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1803. An act to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Internal Relations.

S. 1834. An act for the relief of retired Sergeant First Class James D. Benoit and Wan Sook Benoit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1858. An act to permit the closed circuit televising of the criminal trial of Zacarias Moussaoui for the victims of September 11th; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1864. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a Nurse Corps and recruitment and retention strategies to address the nursing shortage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1888. An act to amend title 18 of the United States Code to correct a technical error in the codification of title 36 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule 1, the Speaker signed the following on Friday, December 21, 2001:

H.R. 1. To close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.

H.R. 2873. To extend and amend the program entitled promoting safe and stable families under title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, and to provide new authority to support programs for mentoring children of incarcerated parents; to amend the Foster Care Independent Living Program under title IV-E of that act to provide for educational and training vouchers for youths aging out of foster care, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 79. Making further continuation appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 80. Appointing the day for the convening of the Second Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

And Speaker Pro Tempore GILCHREST signed the following enrolled bills on Thursday, January 3, 2002:

H.R. 1088. To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2277. To provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of treaty traders and treaty investors.

H.R. 2278. To provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of intracompany transferees, and to reduce the period of time during which certain intracompany transferees have to be continuously employed before applying for admission to the United States.

H.R. 2336. To extend for 4 years, through December 31, 2005, the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers.

H.R. 2506. Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2751. To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General Henry H. Shelton and to provide for the production of Bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public.

H.R. 2869. To provide certain relief for small businesses from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and to amend such act to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State Response programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2884. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3030. To extend the basic pilot program for employment eligibility verification, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3061. Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3248. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 65 North Main Street in Cranbury, New Jersey, as the "Todd Beamer Post Office Building".

H.R. 3334. To designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.

H.R. 3338. Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3346. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the reporting requirements relating to higher education tuition and related expenses.

H.R. 3348. To designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Center as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

H.R. 3392. To name the National Cemetery in Saratoga, New York, as the Gerald B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3447. To amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain qualified nurses for the Veterans Health Administration, to provide an additional basis for establishing the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, to enhance certain health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reports that on December 21, 2001 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.J. Res. 79. Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 80. Appointing the day for the reconvening of the second session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reports that on December 27, 2001 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 643. To reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act.

H.R. 645. To reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994.

H.R. 2199. To amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to permit any Federal law enforcement agency to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to assist the Department in carrying out crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia if deemed

appropriate by the Chief of the Department and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2657. To amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, to redesignate the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as the Family Court of the Superior Court, to recruit and retain trained and experienced judges to serve in the Family Court, to promote consistency and efficiency in the assignment of judges to the Family Court and in the consideration of actions and proceedings in the Family Court, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reports that on January 4, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1. To close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.

H.R. 1088. To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2277. To provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of treaty traders and treaty investors.

H.R. 2278. To provide for work authorization for nonimmigrant spouses of intracompany transferees, and to reduce the period of time during which certain intracompany transferees have to be continuously employed before applying for admission to the United States.

H.R. 2336. To extend for 4 years, through December 31, 2005, the authority to redact financial disclosure statements of judicial employees and judicial officers.

H.R. 2506. Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2751. To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General Henry H. Shelton and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public.

H.R. 3030. To extend the basic pilot program for employment eligibility verification, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3061. Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3248. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 65 North Main Street in Cranbury, New Jersey, as the "Todd Beamer Post Office Building".

H.R. 3334. To designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California.

H.R. 3346. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the reporting requirements relating to higher education tuition and related expenses.

H.R. 3348. To designate the National Foreign Affairs Training Center as the George P. Shultz National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reports that on January 7, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 2869. To provide certain relief for small businesses from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, and to amend such Act to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to

enhance State response programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3338. Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on January 11, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 2873. To extend and amend the program entitled Promoting Safe and Stable Families under title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, and to provide new authority to support programs for mentoring children of incarcerated parents; to amend the Foster Care Independent Living program under title IV-E of that Act to provide for educational and training vouchers for youths aging out of foster care, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2884. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3447. To amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain qualified nurses for the Veterans Health Administration, to provide an additional basis for establishing the inability of veterans to defray expenses of necessary medical care, to enhance certain health care programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on January 18, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 3392. To name the national cemetery in Saratoga, New York, as the Gerald B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 24, 2002, at 10 a.m.

#### NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

U.S. CONGRESS,  
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE,  
Washington, DC, January 3, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives, Capitol Building, Washington, DC.*

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,  
*President Pro Tempore, U.S. Senate, Capitol Building, Washington, DC.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to Section 304(b)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA") (2 U.S.C. 1384(b)(1)), on November 14, 2001 I forwarded to your offices a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPR") for substantive regulations to implement section 4(c)(4) of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 ("VEOA"), Pub. L. 105-339, 112 Stat. 3186, codified at 2 U.S.C. 1316(a), as applied to covered employees of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and certain Congressional instrumentalities. This NPR was published in the Congressional Record on December 6, 2001 at pages S12539-S12551.

The NPR also provided, in accordance with section 304(b)(2) of the CAA (2 U.S.C.

1384(b)(2)), a 30 day period in which interested parties may submit to this Office written comments on the proposed substantive regulations. Thus, the comment period is currently scheduled to end on January 5, 2002.

The Office of Compliance has received requests to extend the comment period, and has determined that there is good cause for granting an extension. Therefore, the time for submitting written comments to the NPR will be extended to the close of business on February 6, 2002. Such written comments (an original and 10 copies) are to be submitted to the Chair of the Board of Directors, Office of Compliance, Room LA-200, John Adams Building, 100 Second Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-1999.

In order to provide adequate notice to the public, the Board respectfully requests that this Notice of Extension of Time be published in the Congressional Record immediately upon the reconvening of the Second Session of the 107th Congress on January 23, 2002.

Sincerely,

SUSAN S. ROBFOGEL,  
*Chair, Board of Directors.*

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5038. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clethodim; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301202; FRL-6817-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5039. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Indian Meal Moth Granulosis Virus; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-301193; FRL-6812-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5040. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ethalfluralin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301208; FRL-6818-6] (RIN 2070-AB78) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5041. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Imazamox; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301205; FRL-6817-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5042. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pymetrozine; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301180; FRL-6804-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5043. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Halosulfuron-methyl; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301197; FRL-6818-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5044. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticide Chemicals Not Requiring a Tolerance or an Exemption from a Tolerance; Rhodamine B; Revocation of Unlimited Tolerance; Rhodamine B; Revocation of Unlimited Tolerance Exemption [OPP-301026A; FRL-6813-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5045. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Halosulfuron-methyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301200; FRL-6816-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5046. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenbuconazole; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-3011 99; FRL-6816-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5047. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting Agency's final rule—Imidacloprid; Reestablishment of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301204; FRL-6817-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5048. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Loan Policies and Operations; Definitions; Loan Purchases and Sales (RIN: 3052-AB93) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5049. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the report of expenditures of appropriations during the period April 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 162b; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5050. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, Colorado, has conducted a cost comparison to reduce the cost of the Communication function, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5051. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Commander of Air Reserve Personnel Center, Denver, Colorado, has conducted a cost comparison to reduce the cost of their Personnel Services function, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5052. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Ronald C. Marcotte, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5053. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General and classified annex for the period ending September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5054. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Department's final rule—Home Mortgage Disclosure [Regulation C; Docket No. R-1119] received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5055. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department

of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations—Requirement that Non-financial Trades or Businesses Report Certain Currency Transactions (RIN: 1506-AA25) received January 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5056. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Australia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5057. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Thailand, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5058. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Options Disclosure Document (RIN: 3235-AH31) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5059. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Disclosure of Equity Compensation Plan Information [Release Nos. 33-8048, 34-45189; File No. S7-04-01] (RIN: 3235-A101) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5060. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Commission Guidance on the Scope of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act [Release No. 34-45194] received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5061. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting appropriations reports, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; to the Committee on the Budget.

5062. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on the Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

5063. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report regarding Infertility and Sexually Transmitted Diseases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5064. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Inspection and Maintenance Program and Fuel Requirements: Alaska [AK-21-1709-a; FRL-7123-2] received January 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5065. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Interim Final Determination that State has Corrected the Deficiency [CA 252-0312c; FRL-7118-3] received January 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5066. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District [CA 252-312a; FRL-7118-1] received December 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5067. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and South Carolina [R4-200212(a), FRL-7124-7] received December 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5068. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of Section 112(I) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; State of Virginia; Department of Environmental Quality [VA001-1000; FRL-7126-8] received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5069. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Amendments to the Corrective Action Management Unit Rule [FRL-7124-3] (RIN: 2050-AE77) received December 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5070. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule [WH-FRL-7124-2] (RIN: 2040-AD18) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5071. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Modifications to Standards and Requirements for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline [FRL-7122-5] (RIN: 2060-A676) received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5072. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Corrections to the California State Implementation Plan [CA 053-REC; FRL-7122-8] received December 21, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5073. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Negative Declarations; Municipal Waste Combustion; Arizona; California; Hawaii; Nevada [AZ, CA, HI, NV-066-MSWa; FRL-7122-9] received December 24, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5074. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [Region 2 Docket No. NJ49-235 FRL-7127-8] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5075. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(I), Delegation of Authority to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality [FRL-7126-3] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5076. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of

June 26, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-160); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5077. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-161); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5078. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Libya emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107-162); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5079. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Taliban that was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-163); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5080. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Sierra Leone and Liberia emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 18, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107-165); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5081. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13194, of January 18, 2001 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213, of May 22, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-166); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5082. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification stating that the emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2002, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107-167); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5083. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency, declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-168); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5084. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-07), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

5085. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of intent to sign Amendment Three to the Joint Fighter (JSF) Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) (now known as System Development and Demonstration (SDD)) Framework Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

5086. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting certification for a technology demonstration and system prototype

projects (TDSP) project arrangement (PA) with Norway for SKJOLD experimentation, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

5087. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Turkey (Transmittal No. DTC 141-01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

5088. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DTC 156-01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

5089. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract to Taiwan (Transmittal No. DTC 127-01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c) and 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

5090. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5091. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that effective December 2, 2001 a 25% danger pay allowance has been designated for Afghanistan, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928; to the Committee on International Relations.

5092. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting text of agreements in which the American Institute in Taiwan is a party between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3311(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5093. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

5094. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peace-keeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia; (H. Doc. No. 107-172); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

5095. A letter from the Commission on International Religious Freedom, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2001 Financial Report; to the Committee on International Relations.

5096. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Items: Revisions to Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Commerce Control List and Revisions to Reporting Requirements [Docket No. 011026261-1261-01] (RIN: 0694-AC44) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

5097. A letter from the Director, OPM, President's Pay Agent, transmitting a report justifying the reasons for the extension of locality-based comparability payments to categories of positions that are in more than one executive agency, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5304(h)(2)(C); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5098. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report entitled, "Year 2001 Commercial Activities Inventory"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5099. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-224, "Special Signs Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5100. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-202, "Greater Southeast Community Hospital Corporation and Hadley Memorial Hospital Tax Abatement Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5101. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-203, "Procurement Practices Negotiated Pricing Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5102. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-204, "Mechanic's Lien Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5103. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-205, "Health Care and Community Residence Facility, Hospice and Home Care Licensure Penalties Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5104. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-206, "Protections from Predatory Lending and Mortgage Foreclosure Improvements Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5105. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-207, "Procurement Practices Small Purchase Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5106. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-208, "Noise Control Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5107. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-209, "Taxicab Driver Security Revolving Fund Temporary Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5108. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-210, "Washington Convention Center Authority Oversight and Management Continuity Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5109. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-212, "Homestead and Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Temporary Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5110. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 14-211, "Residential Permit Parking Area Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5111. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-222, "Innocence Protection Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5112. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-223, "Child and Family Services Agency Licensure Exemption of Certain Court Personnel Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5113. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 14-213, "Make a Difference Temporary Amendment Act of 2001" received January 23, 2002, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5114. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in November 2001, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5115. A letter from the Executive Secretary and Chief of Staff, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5116. A letter from the Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1 through September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5117. A letter from the Chair, Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, transmitting the report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 5 app. and 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5118. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Addition to the Procurement List—received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5119. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5120. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5121. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5122. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5123. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.



5124. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5125. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5126. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5127. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting copies of the inventories of commercial positions in the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5128. A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report prepared by the Office of Inspector General for the period of April 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5129. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's report under the Inspector General Act of 1978, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5130. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Discussion Requirements [FAC 2001-02; FAR Case 1999-022; Item V] (RIN: 9000-A168) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5131. A letter from the Deputy Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Privacy Act; Implementation (RIN: 3095-AA99) received January 2, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5132. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5133. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the FY 2001 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5134. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on the management controls of the Commission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5135. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1 to September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

5136. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2001 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

5137. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports pursuant to clause 2, Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 107-173); to the Com-

mittee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

5138. A letter from the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, transmitting a copy of the third Biennial Report to Congress on the Status of GPO Access, an online information service of the Government Printing Office, pursuant to Public Law 103-40, section 3 (107 Stat. 113); to the Committee on House Administration.

5139. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania extending the Agreement of November 12, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended (the 1992 Agreement). The present Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Vilnius on May 18, 2001, and Washington on December 26, 2001, extends the 1992 Agreement to December 31, 2004, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1823(a); (H. Doc. No. 107-170); to the Committee on Resources and ordered to be printed.

5140. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Reclassification of *Scutellaria montana* (Large-Flowered Skullcap) from Endangered to Threatened (RIN: 1018-AG07) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5141. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Manatee Protection Areas in Florida (RIN: 1018-AH80) received January 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5142. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report entitled, "Outer Continental Shelf, Eastern Gulf of Mexico, Oil and Gas Lease Sale 181" required by section 8(a)(8)(43 U.S.C. 1337 (a)(8)) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; to the Committee on Resources.

5143. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Relief or Reduction in Royalty Rates—Deep Water Royalty Relief for OCS Oil and Gas Leases Issued after 2000 (RIN: 1010-AC71) received January 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5144. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 [CIV 104P; AG Order No. 2541-2001] (RIN: 1105-AA79) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5145. A letter from the Chairperson, United States Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting the Commission's two reports entitled, "Voting Irregularities in Florida During the 2000 Presidential Election and Election Reform: An Analysis of Proposals and the Commission's Recommendations for Improving America's Election System," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1975a(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5146. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ankeny, IA [Airspace Docket No. 01-ACE-71] received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5147. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace, Springhill, LA. [Airspace Docket No. 2001-ASW-14] received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5148. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30278; Amdt. No. 432] received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5149. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Restricted Area R-6312 Cotulla; TX [Docket No. FAA-2001-8683; Airspace Docket No. 01-ASW-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5150. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-62-AD; Amendment 39-12490; AD 2001-22-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5151. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-12514; AD 2001-23-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5152. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-91-AD; Amendment 39-12511; AD 2001-23-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5153. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-350-AD; Amendment 39-12512; AD 2001-23-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5154. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA-Groupe Aerospatiale Models TB 9, TB 10, TB 20, TB 21, and TB 200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-01-AD; Amendment 39-12501; AD 2001-23-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5155. A letter from the Trial Attorney, FRA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Annual Adjustment of Monetary Threshold for Reporting Rail Equipment Accidents/Incidents—Calendar Year 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5156. A letter from the Attorney, RSPA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Controlling Corrosion on Hazardous Liquid and Carbon Dioxide Pipelines [Docket No. RSPA-97-2762; Amdt. 195-73] (RIN: 2137-AD24) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5157. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation (Formerly Allison Engine Company) 250-C20 Series Turboshaft and 250-B17 Series Turboshaft and 250-B17 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-38-AD; Amendment 39-12529; AD 2001-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5158. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-68-AD; Amendment 39-12488; AD 2001-22-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5159. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 206A, 206B, 206A-1, 206B-1, 206L, and 206L-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 81-ASW-27; Amendment 39-12555; AD 81-18-01 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5160. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cirrus Design Corporation Models SR20 and SR22 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-46-AD; Amendment 39-12556; AD 2001-25-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5161. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model A119 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-55-AD; Amendment 39-12552; AD 2001-22-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5162. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation (Formerly Allison Engine Company) 250-C20 Series Turboshaft and 250-B17 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2001-NE-38-AD; Amendment 39-12529; AD 2001-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5163. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F.28 Mark 0100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-327-AD; Amendment 39-12527; AD 2001-24-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5164. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; GARMIN International GNS 430 Units [Docket No. 99-CE-87-AD; Amendment 39-12516; AD 2001-23-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5165. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell Inter-

national Inc. TFE731-2, -3, and -4 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-53-AD; Amendment 39-12506; AD 2001-23-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5166. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 1900, 1900C (C-12J), and 1900D Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-04-AD; Amendment 39-12495; AD 2001-22-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5167. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-171-AD; Amendment 39-12469; AD 2001-20-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5168. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-33, -43, -51, -52, -53, and -55 Series Airplanes; Model DC-8F-54, and -55 Series Airplanes; and Model DC-8-61, -61F, -62, -62F, -63, -63F, -71, -71F, 72, -72F, -73, and -73F Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-345-AD; Amendment 39-12553; AD 2001-25-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5169. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-81, -9-82, -9-83, and -9-87 Series Airplanes; Model MD-88 Airplanes; and Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-260-AD; Amendment 39-12496; AD 2001-22-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5170. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-20-AD; Amendment 39-12498; AD 2001-23-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5171. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-146-AD; Amendment 39-12458; AD 2001-20-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5172. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce, plc Models Tay 650-15 and 651-54 Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-68-AD; Amendment 39-12497; AD 2001-22-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5173. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. (OHC)-(2Y)-( ) Propellers [Docket No. 89-ANE-44-AD; Amendment 39-12505; AD 2001-

23-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5174. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc RB211 Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-62-AD; Amendment 39-12499; AD 2001-23-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5175. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA-Groupe AEROSPATIALE Model TBM 700 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-11-AD; Amendment 39-12503; AD 2001-23-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5176. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-CE-24-AD; Amendment 39-12494; AD 2001-22-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5177. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 172N, 172P, R172K, 172RG, F172N, F172P, FR172J, and FR172K Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-26-AD; Amendment 39-12500; AD 2001-23-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5178. A letter from the Chief Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—SAFETY AND SECURITY ZONES: High Interest Vessel Transits, Narragansett Bay, Providence River, and Taunton River, Rhode Island [CGD01-01-188] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5179. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Considerations in the Design of the Flightdeck on Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2001-11032; Amendment No. 25-106 and 121-288] (RIN: 2120-AH56) received January 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5180. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safe Disposition of Life-Limited Aircraft Parts [Docket No. FAA-2000-8017; Amendment No. 43-38 and 45-23] (RIN: 2120-AH11) received January 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5181. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Flightcrew Compartment Access and Door Designs [Docket No. FAA-2001-10770; SFAR 92-3] (RIN: 2120-AH55) received January 14, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5182. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation

Area; Chesapeake Bay Entrance and Hampton Roads, VA and Adjacent Waters [CGD05-01-080] (RIN: 2115-AE84) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5183. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lake Pontchartrain, LA [CGD08-01-044] received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5184. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Back River, ME. [CGD01-01-144] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5185. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Hackensack River, NJ [CGD01-01-212] received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5186. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois [CGD08-01-041] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5187. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Circular Wireless Winterfest Boat Parade, Broward County, Fort Lauderdale, Florida [CGD07-01-120] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5188. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Mianus River, CT [CGD01-01-213] received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5189. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Maine Yankee Nuclear Power Plant, Wiscasset, Maine [CGD01-01-206] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5190. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Tampa Bay, Florida [COTP TAMPA-01-139] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5191. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Port Isabel, Texas [COTP Corpus Christi 01-002] (RIN: 2115 AA97) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5192. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule—Safety and Security Zones; Liquid Natural Gas Carrier Transits and Anchorage Operations, Boston, Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone [CGD01-01-214] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received January 11, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5193. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Coal Mining Point Source Category; Amendments to Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards [FRL-7125-4] (RIN: 2040-AD24) received December 28, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5194. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Request for Proposals for an Improved Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition Data Set for the Chesapeake Bay Program [FRL-7129-4] received January 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5195. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on U.S. aeronautics and space activities during 2000, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2476; to the Committee on Science.

5196. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Per Diem for Adult Day Health Care of Veterans in State Homes (RIN: 2900-AJ74) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5197. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Filipino Veterans' Benefits Improvements (RIN: 2900-AK65) received January 4, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5198. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft bill to enhance veterans' programs and the ability of the Department of Veterans' Affairs to administer them; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5199. A letter from the Director, National Legislative Commission, American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 83rd annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in San Antonio, Texas from August 28, 29, and 30, 2001 as well as a report on the Organization's activities for the year preceding the Convention, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 49; (H. Doc. No. 107-164); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5200. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an updated report concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); (H. Doc. No. 107-169); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

5201. A letter from the Deputy Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting CBO's final sequestration report for Fiscal Year 2002, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. section 904(b); (H. Doc. No. 107-171); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

5202. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting a report on "Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations" by the Congressional Budget Office, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602(f)(3); jointly to the Committees on the Budget and Appropriations.

5203. A letter from the Chair of the Board, Office of Compliance, transmitting notice of proposed rulemaking for substantive regulations to implement section 4(c)(4) of the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998, Pub. L. 105-339, 112 Stat. 3186, codified at 2 U.S.C. 1316(a), as applied to covered employees of the House of Representatives, the Senate and certain Congressional instrumentalities, pursuant to Section 304(b)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and House Administration.

5204. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's letter regarding the initial determination of our fiscal year 2003 budget request, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1113; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Appropriations.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. PRYCE (of Ohio): Committee on Rules. House Resolution 334. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1762) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes. (Rept. 107-34). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 3611. A bill to permit the closed circuit televising of the criminal trial of Zacarias Moussaoui for the victims of September 11th; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 3612. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide individuals with disabilities and older Americans with equal access to community-based attendant services and supports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 3613. A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1859 South Ashland Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Cesar Chavez Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 3614. A bill to repeal the provision of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 that requires the reduction of a claimant's compensation by the amount of any collateral source compensation payments the claimant is entitled to receive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 3615. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to designated eligible entities to train school nurses as "first responders" in the event of a biological or chemical attack on the Nation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KUCINICH:

H.R. 3616. A bill to preserve the cooperative, peaceful uses of space for the benefit of all humankind by prohibiting the basing of weapons in space and the use of weapons to destroy or damage objects in space that are in orbit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 3617. A bill to withdraw certain benefits of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act from auditors that perform non-audit functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GOODE, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 3618. A bill to provide a framework for coordinating Federal, State, and local efforts to meet the special needs of the SouthEast Crescent Region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 3619. A bill to convert certain temporary judgeships to permanent judgeships, extend a judgeship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 3620. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the four-year requirement for the time following retirement from active duty during which a retired member of the Armed Forces must have received a disability rating in order to be eligible for the special disability compensation provided under section 1413 of that title; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 3621. A bill to improve the security of seaports and the marine environment to promote public safety and commerce; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 299. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress to receive a message from the President on the state of the Union; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 300. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the economic collapse of Enron Corporation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Con. Res. 301. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding American Gold Star Mothers, Incorporated, Blue Star Mothers of America, Incorporated, the service flag, and the service lapel button; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSBORNE (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. ROUSE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. KELLER, Mr. FORD, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BERUTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan,

gan, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. FLETCHER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. FORBES):

H. Res. 330. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the benefits of mentoring; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 331. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 332. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 333. A resolution providing for the hour of meeting of the House; considered and agreed to.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 17: Mr. ETHERIDGE.  
H.R. 31: Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 65: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 69: Mr. BARR of Georgia.  
H.R. 77: Mr. BARR of Georgia.  
H.R. 79: Mr. BARR of Georgia.  
H.R. 103: Mr. FLAKE.  
H.R. 159: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 179: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 190: Mr. COX and Mr. KERNS.  
H.R. 236: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.  
H.R. 265: Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 285: Mr. OWENS.  
H.R. 303: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 612: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. FORBES.  
H.R. 638: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. HONDA.  
H.R. 746: Mr. KIRK.  
H.R. 758: Mr. OWENS.  
H.R. 782: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 817: Mr. LAHOOD.  
H.R. 914: Mr. FLAKE.  
H.R. 951: Mr. HONDA, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, and Ms. WATSON.  
H.R. 952: Mr. INSLEE.  
H.R. 959: Mr. BECERRA.  
H.R. 997: Mr. BONIOR.  
H.R. 1073: Mr. EHRLICH.  
H.R. 1089: Mr. FORBES and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.  
H.R. 1090: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. BLUNT.  
H.R. 1136: Mr. GORDON.  
H.R. 1177: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 1202: Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 1213: Mr. GILLMOR.  
H.R. 1214: Mr. WU and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.  
H.R. 1247: Mr. FRANK.  
H.R. 1293: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
H.R. 1296: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. TIAHRT.  
H.R. 1307: Ms. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 1360: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 1368: Mr. PICKERING.  
H.R. 1462: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1475: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. PHELPS.  
H.R. 1487: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. HALL of Ohio.  
H.R. 1556: Mr. AKIN.  
H.R. 1582: Mr. LANTOS.  
H.R. 1596: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FORBES, and Mrs. MORELLA.  
H.R. 1601: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.  
H.R. 1605: Mr. DAVIS of Florida.  
H.R. 1609: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH.

H.R. 1645: Mr. FRANK.  
H.R. 1683: Ms. RIVERS.  
H.R. 1754: Mr. KERNS.  
H.R. 1796: Mr. SNYDER.  
H.R. 1798: Mr. MOORE.  
H.R. 1803: Mrs. CAPITO.  
H.R. 1809: Mr. OWENS.  
H.R. 1819: Mr. LANTOS.  
H.R. 1904: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1961: Ms. RIVERS.  
H.R. 2036: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COYNE, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.  
H.R. 2073: Mr. TANNER and Mr. FORBES.  
H.R. 2088: Mr. NUSSLE.  
H.R. 2117: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. WEXLER.  
H.R. 2125: Mr. QUINN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.  
H.R. 2230: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
H.R. 2235: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. SIMPSON.  
H.R. 2322: Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 2349: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FALCOMA, and Ms. WATSON.  
H.R. 2355: Mr. LATOURETTE.  
H.R. 2377: Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 2412: Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 2558: Mr. SCHAEFFER.  
H.R. 2623: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. WEXLER.  
H.R. 2629: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KING, and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.  
H.R. 2702: Mr. LUTHER.  
H.R. 2723: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. TIERNEY.  
H.R. 2753: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. TOOMEY.  
H.R. 2800: Mr. CANTOR.  
H.R. 2808: Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 2908: Ms. SOLIS and Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 2957: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 2968: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mr. LATOURETTE.  
H.R. 2988: Mr. CASTLE.  
H.R. 3014: Mr. QUINN, Mr. HILL, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3041: Mr. GILMAN.  
H.R. 3058: Mr. CROWLEY.  
H.R. 3068: Mr. FALCOMA and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.  
H.R. 3070: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 3131: Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3175: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. ROTHMAN.  
H.R. 3186: Mr. QUINN and Mr. HALL of Ohio.  
H.R. 3332: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. FROST.  
H.R. 3333: Mr. GIBBONS.  
H.R. 3337: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. COSTELLO.  
H.R. 3341: Mr. OLIVER.  
H.R. 3342: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. NADLER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CASTLE, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.  
H.R. 3360: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ROSS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. TIAHRT.  
H.R. 3377: Mr. STUMP.  
H.R. 3388: Mr. NORWOOD.  
H.R. 3389: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. FARR of California.

H.R. 3390: Mr. WAMP.  
 H.R. 3408: Mr. FALCOMA. *VAEGA*.  
 H.R. 3414: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LEVIN.  
 H.R. 3415: Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H.R. 3424: Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HERGER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 3430: Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 3432: Mr. VITTER, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. ISAKSON.  
 H.R. 3443: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MCINNIS, and Ms. HARMAN.  
 H.R. 3460: Mr. PASCRELL.  
 H.R. 3461: Ms. NORTON and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.  
 H.R. 3464: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 3468: Mrs. TAUSCHER and Mr. FROST.  
 H.R. 3494: Ms. WATERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. DELAURO.  
 H.R. 3498: Mr. PICKERING.  
 H.R. 3522: Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 3524: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. FALCOMA. *VAEGA*.  
 H.R. 3544: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 3550: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H. Con. Res. 104: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H. Con. Res. 164: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.  
 H. Con. Res. 181: Mr. SAXTON.  
 H. Con. Res. 199: Mr. BARRETT.  
 H. Con. Res. 249: Mr. CANTOR.  
 H. Con. Res. 269: Mr. LOBIONDO.  
 H. Con. Res. 284: Mr. KERNS.  
 H. Con. Res. 290: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.  
 H. Con. Res. 298: Mr. FROST and Ms. ROSELEHTINEN.  
 H. Res. 259: Mr. TURNER.  
 H. Res. 295: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. OWENS.

## DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2345: Mr. DELAHUNT.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

47. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council, Coconut Creek, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 2001-165 petitioning the United States Congress to express the City's condolences to the families of the victims of the September 11th tragedy, support of the City of New York in its rebuilding efforts, and confidence in the Administration and the Government of the United States in its war on terrorism; which was referred jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Government Reform.